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HINDU PARTY CHIEF MEETS LINLITHGOW; MOOTS INDIA CRISIS

Establishment of Indian National Government Said Discussed

PROMINENT HEADS PRESENT

Muslim League Agrees Freedom Impossible Without Political Agreement

Domei

BERLIN, September 8.—Dr. S. P. Mookerjee, acting president of the Hindu Mahasaba Party, today had an important one-hour conference with Lord Linlithgow, Viceroy of India, following a meeting with leaders of other political parties in Punjab Province in which the establishment of the Indian National Government was discussed, according to a dispatch from New Delhi.

The Premiers of Punjab and Bengal Provinces and leaders of the Sikh reportedly were present at the conference between the Viceroy and Dr. Mookerjee.

Meantime, it is learned that the Muslim League, at a recent meeting, agreed that no freedom can be secured for India unless the Indian National Congress Party and the Hindu Mahasaba Party are broad-minded enough to reach an agreement on each other's political stand.

Indian Officials in London

Domei

LISBON, September 8.—Prince Jansaheb of Nawanagar and Ranasvany Mudaliar, formerly member of Commerce of the Viceroy's Executive Council, today arrived in London from India by air, according to a London dispatch reaching here.

It is understood that they are to represent India on the British War Cabinet and attend the conference of the Pacific War Council in London.

Indian Woman Leader Taken

Domei

LISBON, September 8.— Shrimati Kausaladevi Chattopadhya, president of the All-India Women's Conference, was arrested by the British police today at Bangalore, according to a report reaching here.

Churchill to Make Statement

Nichi Nichi

SAIGON, September 9—Prime Minister Winston Churchill, at Tuesday's session of Parliament, after making reports of his visits to Moscow and elsewhere, announced that he would probably be able to issue his statement concerning India the next time.

The expected statement will no doubt be connected with the alleged British reconciliation moves with the other factions in India than the All-India National Congress. The Prime Minister's recent talk with a certain noted Khan at Cairo is believed to have a close connection with his forthcoming statement, it is said.

As to the exact nature of the proposed statement, there are no reports as yet. One thing, which will be contained therein without fail, will be a new British reconciliatory measure to be shown to the Indian populace whose demonstrations against the relentless exploiters is now reaching its culmination.

What can be predicted now is the deceiving nature of the expected British proposal, if one should be made. It is almost certain that the proposal, though couched in sweet reconciliatory terms, will have no substantial value. It will at most be not enough to satisfy the leaders of the National Congress, all informed quarters are agreed here.

CONCORDIA BODY MEETING

Premier Chang, Takebe to Address Manchou Association

Domei

HSINKING, September 9.—The national conference of the Manchoukuo Concordia Association will be held for a week commencing October 1, it was learned today.

It was tentatively decided that Lieutenant-General Mitsuharu Miyake, director of the Central Headquarters of the association, will preside over the conference.

Chang Ching-hui, Manchoukuoan Premier, and Rokuzo Takebe, director of the General Affairs Board of the Manchoukuo Government, will deliver the principal addresses.

5 Per Cent Tax Levy On Income Over $624 Passed by U.S. Senate

Domei

LISBON, September 8.—The Finance Committee of the United States Senate today passed a bill which when approved by President Roosevelt will levy a five per cent tax at the source on all individual income exceeding $624 annually, according to a Washington dispatch.

FIRST SPORTS MEET FOR P.I. SCHEDULED

Filipino Athletes to Strut Stuff Under Military Administration

MID-DECEMBER PICKED

Jorge B. Vargas and Other Leaders to Hold Preparatory Confab

Domei

MANILA, September 8.—The first athletic meet since the occupation of the Philippines by the Imperial Japanese Forces will be held during the middle part of December at the Rizal Memorial Stadium, which is to be transferred to the jurisdiction of the Philippines administrative organ, it was revealed today.

Centering around Jorge B. Vargas, director of the Philippine Athletic Association, and others concerned, a preparatory conference in this connection will get under way during the latter part of this month.

Instead of holding the meet in the usual American manner, it will be conducted in the spirit of the Japanese method of sports competition, and the events will be limited to swimming, track and field, tennis, baseball, basket-ball and soccer, it was further disclosed.

NIPPON SONGS READY FOR FILIPINO SCHOOLS

5,000 Copies of Book Containing 30 Popular Airs to Be Shipped

Domei

MANILA, September 9.—Five thousand copies of a text-book of Japanese songs for use in Filipino grammar schools compiled with the assistance of the Japanese Military Administration, will be shortly sent to various parts of the Philippines.

The book contains 30 songs popular among Japanese school children, written in Japanese and Roman letters.

Text-book of Japanese songs will be published within this year for Filipino school children.

Reopening Farm School

Domei

MANILA, September 8.—The military administration here has given permission for the reopening of the School of Agriculture attached to the University of the Philippines, it was learned here today. The school is situated in Les Banes, Laguna Province.

It is understood that the school will invite many leading Japanese scholars and experts in the agricultural field to man the teaching staff, while the school's equipment and installations will be improved in quality and quantity in the future.

THAILAND MAKES CHANGES IN CABINET RESHUFFLE

Domei

BANGKOK, September 9.—The Thai Government yesterday appointed Lieutenant-General Luang Seri Rerngriddhi, former Minister of Economic Affairs, to the post of Traffic Minister, and Major Luang Kovid Aphaivongse, former Traffic Minister, to the Portfolio of Minister of Economic Affairs.

It will be recalled that Lieutenant-General Seri Rerngriddhi, was Commander-in-Chief of the Thai Army which advanced to the Shan State.

The reason for the current interchange of Ministers, it is understood, is due to the vital importance the Thai Government attaches to railway and other means of transportation, resulting in the appointment of a man of such caliber for Traffic Minister.

SECRET WAR MEET OF ALLIED LEADERS ANNOUNCED BY U.S.

Reported Held in London for About Ten Days in July

WORRIED BY NAZI GAINS

Conference Urgently Called to Cope With Bad Soviet Losses

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 9.—An announcement was made yesterday at the White House regarding a secret military conference held in London for about 10 days in July between British and American officials, according to Washington dispatches.

According to the announcement, the American side at the parley was represented by Lease-Lend Administrator Harry L. Hopkins in the capacity of the personal representative of President Roosevelt, Chief of the United States Army Staff General George C. Marshall and Chief of Naval Operations Admiral Ernest J. King, while the British side was represented by Premier Winston Churchill and British army and naval leaders including Chiefs of the Army and Naval Staffs, it is reported.

It is understood that the conference was urgently called in London in order to discover measures to cope with the unfavorable war development in the German-Soviet front, culminating in Premier Churchill's visit to Moscow to confer with Kremlin leaders.

It is further reported that Stephen Early, President Roosevelt's personal secretary, was in London at the time of the secret military parley for conference with Brendon Bracken, British Minister of Public Information.

Churchill Confirms Parley

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 8.—Prime Minister Winston Churchill today revealed in the House of Commons that discussions on future Allied operations not only in Europe but in all parts of the world were held at the Anglo-American military conference, which convened during the latter part of July, according to London reports.

The reports disclose that the military conference also dealt with production of war materials and Government administration.

Willkie Sees Menemencioglu

Domei

LISBON, September 8.—Wendell Willkie, President Roosevelt's special envoy to the Soviet Union and the Middle East, today conferred with Numan Menemencioglu, Turkish Foreign Minister, for two hours, according to a Reuters report from Ankara.

The dispatch added that Willkie is expected to deliver a message from Roosevelt to Ismet Inonu, President of Turkey.

Reports to Premier

Nichi Nichi

CANTON, September 9.—Numan Menemencioglu, Turkish Foreign Minister, on Tuesday conferred with Wendell Willkie, special envoy of President Roosevelt, at Ankara for more than two hours, a report from Ankara revealed adding that the American special envoy visited the Turkish capital on his way to Moscow.

As to the topics of the Willkie-Menemencioglu talk, nothing was known yet, the report said, predicting the conversation will be resumed soon. After the talks, the Turkish Foreign Minister reported all about the conversation through telephone to the Turkish Premier now on a trip.

MANILA TO GET HOSPITAL

Will Accomodate 1,000 Patients Under Japanese Care

Domei

MANILA, September 9.—Japanese Military Administration here decided to establish a large hospital in the central part of this city in the early part of next year, it was revealed today.

The proposed hospital will be capable of accommodating approximately 1,000 patients, and 15 doctors who are assistant professors in various universities in Japan Proper will compose its staff. The hospital is to be named Manila Japan Hospital.

Keen on Savings

Japanese soldiers at the Shonan field post office seen making deposits to swell their savings account.

MANCHOU TREASURES READY FOR DISPLAY

To Be Shown for First Time In Japan Beginning Today

The Exhibition of the Manchoukuo National Treasures held in commemoration of the 10th anniversary of the Manchoukuoan Empire will open from today till September 25 at the Imperial Museum in Ueno, Tokyo, according to the Yomiuri-Hochi.

Some 400 articles, including rare old books, gobelin tapestries and earthenwares produced during the Sung, Yuan and Ming dynasties, will be displayed. These exhibits are of high artistic and historical value and are held to represent the ancient Chinese culture and civilization.

It is to be noted that this is the first time for the Manchoukuoan national treasures to be displayed in this country and also the first occasion when the Imperial Museum is open for the exhibition of the articles of any foreign country.

Today, the exhibition will be open for 5,000 specially invited poeple who are devotees to Manchoukuo and art.

Prominent among the exhibits is a part of the Shiko Library, comprising 12,265 ancient books. Among the books to be displayed are the copies of literary productions by Japanese scholars of olden times.

The gobelin rugs on display are of rare artistic value. They are made by the same process as the Japanese "Tsuzure-no-Nishiki" rugs. These tapestries are said to have been made exclusively for the use of the Court.

Remarkable among the earthenware vessels are the water pots excavated in Jehol Province. They were made by the Kitai race that flourished in Manchoukuo about eight centuries ago. These pots were made after the pattern of leather bags which the Kitais, a nomadic race, used.

South Leaders Trained

In order to educate properly the Government officials who are to be dispatched to the Southern Regions to assist the Japanese administration, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry has opened the Wartime Personnel Training Camp within the ministerial grounds, reports Domei.

ASIA MINISTRY PLAN TO BE READY FRIDAY

Draft Form to Be Referred To Privy Council After Cabinet's Approval

Plans for the creation of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, which is now speedily being drafted by the Legislation Board of the Cabinet, will be submitted for approval at the Cabinet conference to be held tomorrow, reports Domei.

Following the Cabinet approval, the draft form is to be referred immediately to the Privy Council for deliberation so that preparations for creating the new Ministry might be completed within the month of October.

The task of the new Ministry and the Foreign Office will be complementary in carrying out Japan's immutable world policy, with the Foreign Office in charge of diplomatic relations with foreign Powers as heretofore.

Since the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs will be an office engaged in the construction of Greater East Asia, it will absorb not only the East Asia and South Seas Bureau of the Foreign Office but the work as well as the officials in other branches of the Foreign Office whose tasks are closely related with the new ministry.

Meanwhile it is understood that positive inter-exchange of officials will be made between the two ministries in the future.

NEW STAMPS TO BE ISSUED

Parcel Post, Telegram Issue Set at 15, 40 Sen Respectively

New 15 and 40 sen stamps for parcel post and telegrams respectively will be sold from October 1, it was anounced on Tuesday by the Communications Ministry, according to Domei.

The new 15 sen stamp shows a warplane with a Rising Sun flag waving on the side.

The 40 sen stamp will show the Garanbi lighthouse on the southern end of Taiwan, which was hitherto on the face of six sen stamps.

Angry Indian Farmers in Cawnpore Fight British Officials With Clubs

1,000 Protest Against Outrageous Collective Fine—Skirmish With Police for Three Hours—200 Arrested

Yomiuri-Hochi

BANGKOK, September 9—About 1,000 farmers in Cawnpore, Bihar Province, offended by the collective fine recently imposed on them by the British authorities, assaulted the office buildings of the Provincial Government, armed with clubs, on Monday night, a Calcutta report received here stated.

The attackers, made up of the inhabitants of five villages, were the victims of the outrageous fine imposed upon them for the alleged resistance they showed against the British authorities. The infuriated Indians attacked the Government offices for three hours, during which time fierce skirmishes arose between them and the police.

As the result, 200 Indians were arrested on the spot. Meanwhile, the provincial authorities, immediately started the collection of fines from each village household, the poorest being forced to pay 20 rupees. Should a householder fail to pay because of dire poverty, the authorities do not hesitate to confiscate their property.

The Indian people at large are reported to be sympathizing greatly with the poor villagers, which will sharpen their hatred of the Britishers in general. What arises in this connection is the future attitude to be taken by the All-India Farmers' League, the representive organ of the Indian field cultivators who make up 80 per cent of the population of India.

THIRD WAR SECTOR OF CHUNGKING SAID NEARING COLLAPSE

Remnants of 58th, 79th Armies In Chekiang-Kiangsi Front Annihilated

BIG BATTLE RAGED IN HUPEH

Chiang's Summer Offense Fails—300 Troops of General Kao Decimated

Domei

HANKOW, September 9.—With enemy troops either defeated or dispersed by the Japanese Forces, the Chungking 3rd War Zone is now on the verge of total collapse, according to a communique released at 2:00 p.m. today by the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in Central China.

Commenting upon the war situation on the Chekiang-Kiangsi Front, the communique stated that three regiments of Chungking troops composed of remnants belonging to the 58th and 79th Armies were trapped and annihilated by Japanese Units between the end of July and the beginning of August in the vicinity of Shangtunty in central eastern Kiangsi Province.

The Chungking 25th and 100th armies are attempting to retreat to areas south and east of Kweiki in northeastern Kiangsi Province, while the 19th division, which vainly attempted to enter the vicinity of Tungsiang in northern Kiangsi Province at the beginning of August, was attacked by Japanese Units and forced to retreat into the hilly area north of Kinki in eastern Kiangsi Province.

Since the middle of last month, Japanese Forces dealt fatal blows to the new 4th army and guerilla corps in the areas respectively north of Echeng and west of Tangyang in central Hupeh Province.

Another large-scale battle against the newly organized 13th division has been carried out in the district south of Sionning along the Canton-Hankow Railway in Hupeh Province.

What Chiang Kai-shek called the "Summer Offensive" was completely forestalled again by the Japanese, and pressure against the Chungking regime is now steadily strengthened.

Chungking Troops Decimated

Domei

KAIFENG, September 9.—Japanese Forces on September 6 trapped and decimated 300 enemy troops belonging to General Kao Shu-hsun's forces in the area southwest of Shanhsien in southwestern Shantung Province.

During the engagement, 257 of the enemy were killed while 24 were captured by the Japanese.

The booty gained by the Japanese Forces were two light machine-guns, one automatic rifle, 96 rifles and 2,761 bullets.

Meanwhile, 100 enemy troops also belonging to General Kao Shu-hsun's forces, led by commanding officer Chang I-yu, on August 24 surrendered to the Japanese Units.

299 Enemy Remnants Killed

Domei

TIENTSIN, September 9.—During punitive and mopping-up operations in various areas of Hopei Province in August, Japanese Forces killed 299 enemy remnants and captured 339 prisoners, it was learned here today.

A great amount of arms and ammunitions was also taken including 99 rifles, 1,036 rounds of rifle ammunition, 68 revolvers, 112 rounds of revolver ammunition and two light machine-guns.

Hu Shih Made Adviser

Domei

CANTON, September 9.—At a meeting of the Executive Yuan of the Chungking regime held yesterday, the resignation of Hu Shih, Ambassador to the United States, and the appointment of Wei Tao-ming, former Ambassador to France, as his successor, was officially announced, according to a report reaching here from Chungking.

Also, the resignation of Lin I-chang, Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, and the appointment of Lei Fa-chang as his successor was announced.

Simultaneously, Wu Tse-hsiang was appointed representative of the Foreign Office in Sinkiang Province.

Hu Shih was appointed adviser to the Executive Yuan.

GERMANS TAKE MANY HEIGHTS IN STALINGRAD

WANTS MORE FIGHT ON UNITED STATES

Admiral Sankichi Takahashi, Retired, Comments on Roosevelt's Address

ENEMY IS DESPERATE

Warns Against Too Much Optimism; Asks Continued Good Work

Text of President Roosevelt's speech is found on Page 2.

Commenting upon President Franklin D. Roosevelt's Labor Day address September 7 when the American President demanded more sacrifices from the people for the prosecution of the current war, Admiral Sankichi Takahashi, retired, warned the Japanese nation not to hold the United States in contempt for its defeats but to be more and more determined to fight the war to its end, in an interview with the Nichi Nichi Wednesday.

At the initial stage of the current War of Greater East Asia, Admiral Takahashi said, the Japanese people felt as a result of the brilliant achievements scored successively by the Imperial Fighting Services in Pearl Harbor, off Malaya and other battles, that the United States and Britain are not formidable enemies.

Training Made Success

Touching the Hawaii debacle, the admiral continues, the United States awakened to the gravity of the war situation and President Roosevelt appealed to the American people for more sacrifices in the current war, although such an appeal was belated.

"The United States, whose sea communication routes are being menaced by German U-boats and whose naval forces are being destroyed by Japan, is relying upon its production expansion to cover up the losses," he added.

However, Admiral Takahashi pointed out, even if warships are easily constructed it would be impossible to train a crew to man the warships and merchantmen. In addition it would be impossible to restore the discouraged spirit of the people to whom a serious blow was dealt by the successive defeats.

"We, the people of Japan, should not be too optimistic over the future of the current war," the retired admiral added, as "The United States and Britain are never the weak enemy as is easily thought. In concert with the fighting services, we, on the home front, should do our best to win this war."

2 NEW SUPPLY DEPOTS TO BE OPENED BY NAVY

The Navy Ministry Wednesday promulgated in the Official Gazette, ordinances providing for the establishment, effective October 1, of new supply depots for clothing, medicines, and foodstuffs, which will be entrusted with the production and disposition of medical supplies, clothing and foodstuffs for naval use.

The Medical Supply Depot, consisting of six seperate sections, including a general-affairs section, will be under the control of the Commandant of the Yokosuka Naval Station and will be authorized to engage in the production of supplies as well as in other activities.

On the other hand, the Clothing and Foodstuff Depot will be attached to a naval station or a naval garrison and will manage the production of clothing and foodstuffs and other activities, including purchasing, finishing, storing, and research.

In addition, the new depots, it is understood, will be permitted to accept orders from civilian and governmental quarters other than the Navy so long as the orders do not hamper their fundamental operation.

High Command Says Seizure Made in West Area of Fortress

LUFTWAFFE ACTIVE

Bombs Airfields on East Shore of Volga River

Nichi Nichi

BERLIN, September 9.—The German High Command made the following announcements today:

1. German and Axis forces occupied several strategically important heights in the west of Stalingrad.

2. German air units made repeated bombings all day yesterday on the city of Stalingrad and also airfields on the eastern shore of the Volga.

West Stalingrad Battle Rages

Domei

MOSCOW, September 9.—Severe fighting occurred today between the defending Red Army and the Axis forces in districts west and southwest of Stalingrad and in the Novorossisk and Mozdok sectors, the Soviet Information Board announced late last night.

Aided by the Luftwaffe, German forces attacked the Red army in regions west of Stalingrad with reinforced tank and infantry corps, storming the defense line twice, the communique said, adding that Soviet forces retreated to a new line of defense following a life and death struggle.

In sectors southwest of Stalingrad, the announcement disclosed, German forces tried to encircle the Red army from both wings, but the attempt was checked.

In the Novorossisk area, Soviet forces are continuing resistance against a strong Axis infantry and tank corps, which advanced into the Red line of defense.

In the Mozdok sector, the communique said, German infantry and tank corps have succeeded in crossing the Terek River under cover of relentless artillery fire and aerial bombardments.

Reich Advance Unchecked

Nichi Nichi

STOCKHOLM, September 9.—German forces operating in the northwestern section of Stalingrad, have broken into the Soviet fortified area reinforced with innumerable pillboxes, and advanced about 6 kilometers toward the heart of the city, according to a DNB report from the Stalingrad front.

In the southwestern sector, 1,500 German bombers yesterday smashed the Soviet attempt to attack the outer ranks of the German forces commanded by Marshal Fedor von Bock.

Although the Soviet and Allied reports say that Soviet forces in the southwestern sector of the Stalingrad front made the German troops under Marshal von Bock retreat, the reports also recognize that German infantry and tank reserves are being constantly sent to that sector.

Soviets Face Crucial Battle

Yomiuri-Hochi

ZURICH, September 9.—Soviet troops defending Stalingrad in the southwestern, northwestern and western sections of the city are now facing a fatal crisis, it is reported by all information reaching here from Moscow.

The report that German tank and armored units which advanced from the southwest had broken into a part of the city and reached the Volga River is not yet confirmed by the Soviet side. But German forces in this sector seem to be intending to cut off the city into the southern and northern divisions. Under the protection of German airplanes which are active all over the city, the advancing German units are destroying strong pillboxes and fortresses within the city.

Soviet artillery corps are trying to resist the German advance by concentrating shots on the advancing enemy, but the Germans are steadily advancing with their tank corps at the head, and breaking into the Soviet positions.

In the western sector, the Germans are not hurrying to enter the city, but seem to be trying to frustrate the Soviet attempt to attack,

(Continued on Page 2)

ROOSEVELT'S TALK

[Following is the text of President Roosevelt's Labor Day speech given Tuesday.]

Today, I sent a message to Congress, pointing out the overwhelming urgency of a serious domestic economic crisis with which we are threatened. Some call it inflation, which is a vague sort of term, and others call it a rise in the cost of living, which is much more easily understood by most families. That phrase, the "Cost of living" means essentially what a dollar can buy. From January 1, 1941 to May of this year, nearly a year and a half, the cost of living went up about 15 per cent, and at that point last May, we undertook to freeze the cost of living. But we could not do a complete job of it, because the Congressional authority at the time exempted a large part of the farm products used for food and for making clothing. Although several weeks before, I had asked the Congress for legislation to stabilize all farm prices.

At that time, I had told Congress that there were seven elements in our national economy, all of which had to be controlled. And that if any one essential element remained exempt, the cost of living could not be held down.

On only two of these points, both of them vital however, did I call for Congressional action. These two vital points were, first, taxation, and second, the stabilization of all farm prices at parity, at a standard for the maintenance of good farm prices.

Ceiling Law in January

Last January, however, the Congress passed a law forbidding ceilings for farm prices below 110 per cent of parity on some commodities, and on other commodities, the ceiling was even higher, so that the average possible ceiling is now about 116 per cent of parity for agricultural products as a whole.

This act of favoritism for one particular group in the community increased the cost of food for everybody, not only for the workers in the city or in the munition plants and their families but also for the families of the farmers themselves.

Since last May, ceilings have been set on nearly all commodities, rent, services, except the exempted farm products. Installment buying, for example, have been effectively stabilized and controlled. Wages in certain key industries have been stabilized, on the basis of the present cost of living period.

But it is obvious to all of us that if the food and cost of food continues to go up, as it is doing at present, the wage earner, particularly in the lower brackets will have a right to the increase of wages. I think that will be an essential justice and practical necessity.

To Control Cost of Living

Our experience with the control of other prices during the past few months has brought out one important fact; the rising cost of living can be controlled, providing that all elements making up the cost of living are controlled at the same time. I think that also is an essential justice and a practical necessity.

We know that parity prices for farm prices, not now controlled will not put up the cost of living more than a very small amount; but we also know that if we must go up to an average of 116 per cent of parity for food and other farm products, which is necessary, at present under the Emergency Price Control before we can control all farm prices, the cost of living will get well out of hand.

We are face to face with this danger today. Let us meet it and remove it.

If the vicious spiral of inflation ever gets under way, the whole economic system will stagger; prices and wages will go up so rapidly that the entire production program will be in danger, the cost of the war paid by taxpayers will jump beyond all present calculations. It will mean an uncontrollable rise in prices and in wages, which can result in raising the over-all cost of living as high as another 20 per cent soon.

That would mean that the purchasing power of every dollar that you have in your pay envelope or in the bank or included in your insurance policy or pension would be reduced to about 80 cents worth. I need not tell you that this would have a demoralizing effect on our people, soldiers and civilians alike.

Stabilization Headed

Over-all stabilization of prices and salaries and wages and profits is necessary for the continued, increasing production of planes and tanks and ships and guns.

In my message to Congress today, I have said that this must be done quickly. If we wait for two or three or four or six months, it may well be too late.

I told Congress that the Administration cannot hold the actual cost of food and clothing down to the present level beyond October 1.

Therefore, I have asked Congress to pass legislation under which the President would be specifically authorized to stabilize the cost of living, including the cost of all farm commodities.

The purpose should be to hold farm prices at parity or at level of a recent date, whichever is higher. The purpose should also be to keep wages at a point stabilized with today's cost of living. Both must be regulated at the same time; and neither one of them can or should be regulated without the other.

At the same time, farm prices are stabilized, I will stabilize wages. That is plain justice and plain commonsense.

And so I have asked Congress to take this action by the 1st of October. We must now act with the dispatch which the stern necessities of war require.

I have told Congress that inaction on their part by that date will leave me with an inescapable responsibility—a responsibility to the people of this country to see to it that the war effort is no longer imperiled by threat of economic chaos.

To Act Independently

As I said in my message to Congress, in the event that Congress should fail to act and act inadequately, I shall accept the responsibility, and I will act.

The President has the power under the Constitution and under Congressional act to take measures necessary to avert a disaster which would interfere with the winning of the war. I have given the most careful and thoughtful consideration to meeting this issue without further reference to Congress. I have determined, however, on this vital matter to consult with Congress. There may be those who will say that if the situation is as grave as I have stated it to be, I should use my powers and act now.

I can only say that I have approached this problem from every angle, and that I have decided that the course of conduct which I am following in this case is consistent with my sense of responsibility as President in time of war, and with my deep and unalterable devotion to the processes of democracy. The responsibilities of the President in wartime to protect the nation are very grave. This total war, with our fighting fronts all over the world, makes the use of the executive power far more essential than in any previous wars. If we were invaded, the people of this country would expect the President to use any and all means to repel the invader. Our revolutions, and the war between the states were fought on our own soil, but today, this war will be won or lost on other continents or other seas.

I cannot tell what powers will have to be exercized in order to win this war. The American people can be sure that I will use my powers with the full sense of responsibility to the Constitution, and to my country. The American people can also be sure that I shall use every power vested in me to accomplish the defeat of our enemy in any part of the world where our own safety demands such defeat. When the war is won, the powers under which I act will automatically go to the people of the United States, to the people to whom those powers belong.

Talks About Farmers

I think I know the American farmer. I know that they are as wholehearted in their patriotism as any other group. They have suffered from constant fluctuations of farm prices, occasionally too high, but more often too low. Nobody knows better than the farmers the disastrous effects of wartime inflationary boom, and post-war deflationary panic.

So I have also suggested today that the Congress make our agricultural economy more stable and recommended that in addition to putting ceilings on all farm products now, they shall place a definite floor under those prices for a period beginning now, continuing through the war and for as long as necessary after the war. In this way, we will be able to avoid the collapse of farm prices that happened after the last war. The farmers must be assured of a fair minimum price during the readjustment period which will follow the great excessive food demand that now prevails. We have had some floor on the farm prices, and we must have under wages if we are to avoid the danger of post-war inflation on the one hand and the catastrophe of a crash in farm prices and wages on the other.

Today I have also advised the Congress of the importance of speeding up the passage of the tax bill. The Federal treasury is losing millions of dollars each and every day, because the bill has not yet been passed. Taxation is the only practical way of preventing incomes and profits of individuals and corporations from getting too high. I have told the Congress once more that all net individual income after the payment of all taxes should be limited effectively by further taxation to a maximum net income of 25,000 dollars a year, and it is equally important that corporate profits should not exceed a reasonable amount in any case.

War Cost $100 Billion

The nation must have more money to run the war. People must stop spending for luxuries. Our country needs a far greater share of our income. For this is a global war and it will cost this nation nearly 100 billion dollars in 1943. In that global war there are now four main areas of combat, and I should like to speak briefly of them, not in the order of their importance, for all of them are vital and all of them are interrelated.

Certain vital military decisions have been made. In due time, you will know what these decisions are and so will our enemy. I can say now that all of these decisions are directed toward keeping the offensive.

Today, exactly nine months after Pearl Harbor, we have sent overseas three times more men than we transported to France in the first nine months of the first World War. We have done this in spite of greater danger and fewer ships. And every week sees a gain in the actual number of American men and weapons in the fighting areas. These reinforcements in men and munitions are continuing and will continue to flow. This war will finally be won by coordination of all the armies, navies and air forces of all the United Nations operating in unison against our enemy. This will require vast assembly of weapons and men on all the vital points of attack.

We and our Allies have worked for years to achieve superiority of weapons. We have no doubt about the superiority of our men. We glory in the individual exhibits of our soldiers, our sailors, our marines, our merchant seamen.

Battles are not won by soldiers or sailors who think first of their own personal safety. And wars are not won by peoples who are concerned primarily with their own comfort, their own convenience, their own pocketbook.

We know there are great responsibilities and all of the United Nations share them. All of us here at home are being tested for our fortitude, our selfless devotion to our country. This is the toughest war of all times. We need not leave it to the historians of the future to answer the question whether we are tough enough to meet this unprecedented challenge. We can give that answer now. The answer is "yes."

'CANNON BALL' TRAIN NOW BEING PLANNED

With Construction, Tokyo, Nagasaki Will Be Ten Hours Distant

Ten hours will be the time needed for a passenger traveling from Tokyo to Nagasaki aboard the "Cannon Ball" train on the standard gauge railway for the construction of which a plan has been mapped out, reports the Asahi this morning.

In parallel with the project for the construction of a broad-gauge railway line to connect Tokyo with Shimonoseki in nine hours, a scheme was studied by the Shimonoseki and Kumamoto Railway Construction Offices for the extention of the railway line as far as Hakata and from there to Nagasaki.

In accordance with the plan for the extention of the railway to Hakata, which is almost completed, a field investigation is to be commenced shortly by the railway authorities. Although the details of the plan have not been revealed regarding the exact route of the "cannon ball" train, it will likely run to Hakata through an undersea tunnel to start from Hiko Island.

With the completion of the section of the railway between Shimonoseki and Hakata, the railway will be further extended to Nagasaki so that Tokyo and Nagasaki will be only 10 hours distant.

In this connection, Mr. Arima, of the Construction Bureau of the Railways Ministry said that the extention scheme will be shortly realized and then it would be possible to connect Tokyo and Kyushu in 10 hours by the "cannon ball" train which will operate on the standard gauge railway line.

PERMISSION IS GRANTED FOR BIG COLLEGE SPORTS

Education Ministry Approves Games for September, October and November

The Education Ministry Tuesday issued formal permission for the holding of 79 intercollegiate athletic meetings which will take place during the three months of September, October and November, Domei reported.

Among the championship events which will be held are: a track and field meet among Tokyo students at the Chuo University stadium October 11; a jujutsu contest among Kanto students October 18; an archery meet between Kanto and Kansai students at Waseda University October 4; a basket-ball tournament October 3 and 4; a rugby tournament in Kanto November 14 and 30; and a skating contest among Kanto students November 14 and 15.

Press Comments

Thursday, September 10

ASAHI—Second Front in Hard Travail

YOMIURI-HOCHI—American Maneuvers Directed at Turkey

MIYAKO—Restoration Work in Southern Regions Making Remarkable Progress

Second Front in Hard Travail

ASAHI—One would have supposed that the pending issue of a second front, an important bargaining point between the United States and Britain and the Soviet Union, was, at least so far as the European continent was concerned, liquidated by the miserable failure of the Allied forces in the Dieppe landing campaign of August 19 but it seems that the United States and Britain are still obsessed by the idea of a second front. The brief report made by Prime Minister Churchill in the House of Commons on September 8 and the arguments before the British labor union convention now being held deserve notice.

While contending that the results of the conversations at Moscow among British, American and Soviet representatives, which lasted three days from August 12, must still be kept secret, Churchill declared that the Soviet Union was complaining of the inadequacy of Anglo-American aid if they were to rescue the Soviets from their fate and admitted that it was only natural that the Soviets should thus complain and therefore the Allies had striven to convince the Soviet authorities of their zeal to give aid as soon as possible but the fact was that seaborne transportation was difficult and it was even more difficult to make the Soviets understand this point. Before the British labor union, Churchill is making fiery speeches saying that Britain must not forget the Soviet appeal for the formation of a second front.

The communique issued on August 17 regarding the Moscow conference, as a matter of fact, was too brief and said merely that important negotiations had taken place. The telegram of thanks that Churchill sent Moscow after the conversations pointed out that it was his duty to explain more explicitly. The communique gave an impression far removed from the strong impression that Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav M. Molotov gave in June when he returned to Moscow from London and Washington, of a second front being formed in the course of the current year. In a word, the Soviets have a trump card up their sleeve in the form of an alternative of separate peace with Germany in case no second front is formed to divert the pressure of the Reich force.

At any rate, it appears that the Soviet Union for reasons of its own intends to continue its resistance regardless of the gloomy outlook for the future of the war. Consequently, Prime Minister Churchill may be considered to have succeeded to some extent in his mission to Moscow, since the Soviets seem to have given their promise to fight on, despite the fact that neither he nor the United States envoy Mr. Harriman could give any satisfaction to the Stalin Government in regard to the second front issue and the situation has since turned much worse for the Soviets notwithstanding his initial claims.

There has been no change, however, in the circumstance that Britain and the United States are absolutely duty-bound to form a second front as quickly as they can. The Dieppe landing operations of August 19 were not necessarily a result of the Moscow conference and the preparations should be regarded as having been made before that. In view of the fact that the troops landed numbered a whole division supported by four more divisions ready to be landed and equipped with a large number of up-to-date tanks, the attack was not a mere experiment but an all-out attempt to form a second front. This is seen in the fact that the Allies have not been able to do much since this disastrous debacle. Nor have the British in Iran under Lieutenant-General Henry M. Wilson been able to make any showing in the face of the terrific advance of the Germans on Stalingrad.

In spite of all this, the Soviets cannot be regarded as having been shaken in their determination to fight to a finish. One would think that Britain and the United States would be suffering from acute pricks of conscience that they have so far been able to do nothing to ease the titanic pressure on the Soviets.

For Britain, the United States and the Soviet Union, a tacit understanding that seems to exist for a long drawn-out war may be their sole hope but there seems to be a feeling of coldness among them at heart which, along with the fact that no unified supreme command can be organized, is preventing them from coordinating their tactics as closely as they should. Herein lies one of the fatal weaknesses of the U.S.-Anglo-Soviet combination.

American Maneuvers Directed At Turkey

YOMIURI-HOCHI—President Roosevelt has dispatched Wendell Willkie to Turkey as a special envoy. His object, of course, is to win over Turkey to the Allied cause. Since the outbreak of the European War, the Turkish Government has consistently maintained its policy of strict neutrality and has not changed its attitude even when the war spread to the Balkans and West Asia and to the Black Sea coast. The efforts of the Turkish Government leaders to maintain this neutrality must have been heroic.

What has mostly troubled Turkey since the commencement of hostilities is the conspiracy of Britain and the United States. When the war spread to the Balkans, the United States and Britain plotted the organization of a joint front linking Yugoslavia, Greece and Turkey and attempted to coerce Turkey to enter the war. It is a well-known fact that the Turkish Government repelled the demand with firmness and dignity and has maintained that attitude throughout the critical times.

The United States and Britain, however, have not abandoned their hopes of roping in Turkey, and with the British suffering after failure on the Mediterranean and North Africa, and the Soviets defeated in southern Russia and the Caucasus, endangering the position of the British in West Asia, the Anglo-American maneuvers directed at Turkey have grown more and more intense. It was the original intention of the Allies to drag Turkey into the war so as to offer it as a bulwark against the onslaught of the Germans and to protect the British in the eastern Mediterranean and West Asia at the expense of Turkey.

Thus, the Anglo-Americans sought to poison the relations between Turkey and Germany by circulating the propaganda that the Reich had massed great forces in Bulgaria and at the same time strengthened trade relations with Turkey and put out their Lease-Lend bait. In this way they have done their utmost to bring Turkey over to their side.

On every occasion the Turkish Government has expressed its policy of neutrality. It did the same when the War of Greater East Asia broke out. Under the new regime of the Saracoglu Cabinet, this policy has been strictly maintained. In his speech in the National Assembly on August 5, Premier Sukru Saracoglu emphasized the maintenance of friendly relations with Germany and armed neutrality, thus underlining the Government's reiterated assurances.

In the same speech, however, Premier Saracoglu clarified his policy of promoting friendly relations with a third country besides Germany with which Turkey has treaty relations and thereby consolidating the neutral position of the country. The United States appears to regard itself as this third country and accordingly patting itself on the back. The dispatch of Willkie apparently is an outcome of this wishful thinking.

It is quite natural for Turkey not to ignore the position of the United States, surrounded as it is by fighting Allied and German forces and with the United States superseding Britain in West Asia. On the other hand, it is quite clear what influences would be cast on the position of Turkey in case of its rapprochement with the United States when the war is developing so decisively in favor of the Axis. No one can believe that the intelligent statesmen of Turkey, who have so far maintained the wise course of neutrality in the face of all difficulties, would play into the hands of the United States at this stage.

Restoration Work in Southern Regions Making Remarkable Progress

MIYAKO—The establishment of peace and order and the construction work in the Southern Regions, including Hongkong, is making rapid progress. Construction after war is now a thing of the past. Today war in itself is construction, and this is fully borne out by the results of the restoration work in the Southern Regions.

It is not construction following war. War and construction are going on side by side, and the rapidity with which the construction work is progressing is really remarkable. This is even true of cultural work, for the seeping of our language and customs into the Southern Regions is really amazing. This is not only due to the power of the fighting services and the power of the people but is also due to the fact that the inhabitants in the Southern Regions are welcoming us from the bottom of their hearts as they would their brothers. Accordingly, it is necessary for us to grasp fully their psychology and leave nothing desired to lead them the right way.

It devolves upon the Government officials, the soldiers and enterpreneurs who will be sent to the Southern Regions to represent us and to win the hearts of the Southern people, for once they make a mistake in their leadership and incur the discredit of the inhabitants, the effect will be very great.

We do not think that all the 170,000 Government officials who are going to retire from official circles will be sent to the Southern Regions, but if they voluntarily go with the idea for the development of the Southern Regions, that will be a very grand proposition But at the same time they should fully realize their great responsibility.

Whether the Japanese people are qualified to lead the inhabitants of the Southern Regions or not is going to undergo an acid test. It is not necessary to seek success in haste. The most important thing to do is to implant our virtue in the minds of the inhabitants of the Southern Regions, so that it will be unerasable from their minds.

JAPANESE HARBORED 6 BURMA PATRIOTS

U Sothen, Colleague of Dr. U Ba Maung, Among Those Protected

Six Burmese patriots, including U Sothen, leader of the Boycott G.C.B.A. Party, once lived in Japan for two years from 1913 under the protection of Jirozaemon Ito, it was recently disclosed by the late Mr. Ito's son, Matsunosuke, who is the president of the Matsuzakaya Department Store, reports the Nichi Nichi by telephone from Nagoya.

"One day in March of 1910," Mr. Ito said, "a strange priest came to my father Jirozaemon. He was Rev. U Ottaman, the greatest Buddhist priest in Burma and the leader of the independence movement of that country. He came to my home to ask my father to take care of his disciples because it was impossible at that time in Burma to educate them properly owing to the persecution of the British.

Came in 1913

"In June, 1913, U Sothen, who is one of the colleagues of Dr. U Ba Maung, head of the Administrative Organ of Burma, came to my home in Nagoya with his wife and four young people, including the sister of Rev. Ottaman, Ma Inzo. I was eight years old at that time. I studied with them and played with them.

"They walked about bare-footed everywhere, on the street and at home and took baths without taking off their clothes. My mother had a difficult time in taking care of those people whose customs and manners were entirely different from ours.

"Those Burmese lived at my home in Chayamachi for some time and then they had a home built in Oimatsu-cho in Nakaku. U Sothen went to Nagaoka to study petroleum industry and another of our guests entered Keio University, while Ma Inzo enrolled at the Kyoto Manual Art School.

Returned to Burma in 1915

"They went back to Burma in 1915 and had not been heard of for some 20 years since. It was when my father stopped at Rangoon on his way to India on the occasion of the 2,500th Anniversary of the birth of Buddha, that their whereabouts became known. One of them had been dead for one year. The rest were actively engagd in the independence movement as the leaders of the Youth Association which had 8,000 members.

"For some time after my father returned home, they sent letters to us but with the outbreak of the China Affair the connection between those people and my home was again cut off. Some years ago, we were told by a person who came back from Burma that Ma Inso was managing a Japanese Language School in Rangoon. He also brought us a letter from U. Sothen, in which the patriot minutely described the conditions of the Burma Route and said he was praying that the Japanese Forces might advance into Burma as early as possible.

"I can vividly visualize how much rejoiced they were when the Imperial Army Forces entered Burma. These old friends of mine are, I firmly believe, giving helpful hands, for the reconstruction of their country in cooperation with the Japanese."

GRAND WOMEN'S MEET SET

Outstanding among the events planned for Aviation Day on September 20 will be a grand women's meet in commemoration of air officers and men killed in action, which is scheduled to be held at the Hibiya Public Hall at 6 o'clock in the evening under the auspices of the Japan Women's Aviation Association, reports Domei.

The association is also sponsoring a women's rally at 6 p.m. on September 19 at the Hibiya Public Hall in commemoration of the late Major General Tateo Kato, famous Japanese flying unit commander, who died a gallant death in the current war after rendering distinguished services.

FULL HOUSE SEES SODA WALLOP YOUNG HORIGUCHI

Latter Loses First Scrap in 6 Tangles Since Turning Pro

"Kid" Soda, aggressive bantam of the Kokumin stables, pounded out a ten-round decision over Motoharu Horiguchi, Wednesday night, before a full house at the Hibiya Public Hall. There were no knockdowns.

The defeat was the first for Horiguchi, younger brother of "Piston" Horiguchi, in half a dozen scraps since turning pro last year.

"Kid" Soda, who has knocked about in the ring for the last several years, had a little too much fight and aggressiveness for young Horiguchi to cope with. Although Horiguchi showed flashes of real boxing ability, he took too many blows last night to lose the decision.

The first three rounds went to Soda, purely on his attack. He poured out a steady stream of lefts and rights to which Horiguchi covered well, but took some telling blows to lose the rounds.

The sixth and seventh were the best for Horiguchi, where he scored with straight shots that the "Kid" didn't relish. However, Horiguchi could not follow up his lead, while Soda kept throwing gloves to even matters up.

The last two rounds found Soda repeatedly beating Horiguchi to the punch to take the nod by a close margin.

Germans Capture Stalingrad Heights

(Continued From Page 1)

and thus to annihilate the Soviet troops in the sector.

In the northwestern sector, the German forces succeeded in advancing 6 kilometers today by sending numerous tanks, and consequently the Soviets were obliged to retreat to a new position.

Western Sector Pounded

Nichi Nichi

CANTON, September 9.—Fierce fighting developed last night in the western sector of the Stalingrad front, and Soviet forces were obliged to withdraw this morning, it is reported today from Moscow.

The Soviet communique issued this noon reported the battle situation in that sector as follows:

"In the west of the city of Stalingrad, fierce fighting has developed with German tanks and mechanized units, and the Germans are continuing attack on the Soviet positions."

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ANCIENT MURAL PAINTINGS DISCOVERED IN CHOSEN

Domei

FUYO, Chosen, September 4.—Mural paintings more than 1,400 years old which are expected to throw much light on the culture of the Kudara dynasty were discovered yesterday by an expedition dispatched by the Chosen Museum.

The murals which were uncovered in a building at the site of the ruins of one of the main castles of the long extinct Kudara dynasty in south Chosen date back to the time of the Three Kingdoms of China and are older than the murals at the Horyuji Temple in Nara.

Previous to the discovery of the murals, square iron spikes almost two feet long, probably used for building construction and iron nails of about seven or eight inches in length were found at the same place.

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CITATIONS GRANTED ARMY UNITS FOR BRILLIANT SERVICE AIDING HONGKONG LANDING OPERATIONS

His Majesty Hears of Heroism in Transporting Troops

FACED FURIOUS FIRE

Takatsuki Flight Company Annihilated Opposing Air Force At Chingteh Airdrome

The Army Forces that reduced Hongkong came in for more honors Wednesday when the War Ministry revealed that citations had been issued to further units that participated in the campaign, and that these had came to the attention of His Majesty the Emperor.

The first citations for meritorious service in the Hongkong campaign were announced by the War Ministry on Monday, one granted to the Nishiyama Unit and the Iwai Engineering Corps; and another to Lieutenant Zempei Masushima and three other members of the Tanaka Unit.

The newly honored units are the Kishi Engineering Company; the Suzukawa Engineering Unit, the Unit attached thereto and the Unit cooperating therewith; and the Takatsuki Flight Company.

The Kishi Engineering Company, as the spearhead of the landing forces, defying a mounting toll of casualties, reduced the enemy's fortresses, pill-boxes and searchlights and brought the landing operations to a success.

Aided Surprise Landing

The surprise landing by the first batch of the landing forces was enabled by the Suzukawa Engineering Unit, the Unit attached thereto and the Unit cooperating therewith. Nothing daunted by mounting casualties and defying severe enemy fire, these Units carried out water transportation several times by day and night, thus giving full play to the efficiency of Engineering Units.

Twelve of the enemy's 14 planes were set aflame and the other two seriously damaged by the Takatsuki Flight Company which stormed the Chingteh airdrome on the morning of December 8, 1941, when the War of Greater East Asia broke out. This spelt the annihilation of the enemy's air force and rendered easy subsequent operations.

The War Office issued the following communique at 4:00 p.m. Wednesday:

"For distinguished services in the Hongkong campaign, a citation has been granted to the Kishi Engineering Company; another to the Suzukawa Engineering Unit, the Unit attached thereto and the Unit cooperating therewith; and to the Takatsuki Flight Company, by Takashi Sakai, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Army Forces in the Hongkong Area.

"This fact has been made known to His Majesty the Emperor."

The citation issued to the Kishi Engineering Company follows:

"The Kishi Engineering Company.

"The above, with Lieutenant Akimasa Kishi in command, was attached to the Tanaka Unit which formed the left-wing. On December 18, 1941, during the landing operations on Hongkong, it effected a landing in a rocky fortress to the south of Liyuimen as the spearhead of the landing forces. Defying violent enemy gun-fire and searchlights and hurling hand-grenades and at the point of the bayonet, the Company ground down the enemy's resistance and hemmed in on its defense equipment. Deaths and heavy casualties overtook the Company from the captain down, but the Company dauntlessly pursued its attack and reduced the enemy's fortresses and pill-boxes one after another until at 1:00 a.m. on December 19, 1941, it destroyed the enemy's search-lights which, entrenched in tight dug-outs, had been obstructing the landing of the main force of the left-wing. This brought the landing operations to a successful conclusion.

"This is a manifestation of a strong sense of duty and the noble spirit of sacrifice, and also of the intrinsic characteristics of an en-

(Continued on Page 2)

Heroes of Hongkong Attack

Engineering Company Commander Akimasa Kishi

Flight Company Commander Hikaru Takatsuki

Feat Recounted of Units Aiding Hongkong Landing

Kishi Engineering Company Blasted Enemy's Searchlights; Suzukawa Men Assured Troops Safe Passage by Taking Foe's Pill-Box

The Kishi Engineering Company, attached to the left wing of the forces landing on Hongkong Island, received orders to send Sub-Company A to blast the pill-box located northwest of Shihwanshan and Sub-Company B to collaborate with the infantry in seizing the anti-aircraft gun position on Shihwanshan. Making swift advances toward the anti-aircraft gun position from the observation point, the Company Commander led Sub-Company B in a hand-to-hand fighting, gaining control of the position on December 19 at 12:05 a.m. Following this, complete occupation was effected by Sergeant-Major Nagai with five men.

Simultaneous with the landing, the Sazuka Squad of Sub-Company C made their advances by breaking through the resistance of the enemy security detachment. The squad leader, accompanied by one man, undertook to reconnoiter, but under the fierce fire of the enemy guns both met glorious deaths.

The advance of the squad was disrupted for a while, but undaunted it engaged in strenuous fighting again under the leadership of Sub-Corporal Iyama. On being informed of this, the Commander of Sub-company B got in touch with the infantry, with the assistance of which they devoted themselves to the wrecking of the searchlight. The Sub-Company, led by the Company Commander, had completely occupied the Liyuimen gun position, but on seeing that there was a searchlight still operating, instantly turned right about and joined hands with Sub-Company B. The Commander of Sub-Company B ordered the Yuasa Squad to attack the searchlight from the front. Before the searchlight could be put out of order, the iron door of the entrance broke and the Yuasa Squad, discovering the position of the electric wires, without losing a moment's time hurled an explosive tube, thereby exploding and cutting off connections and putting the searchlight out completely.

The Sub-Company B continued to mop up the enemy within the dug-outs, taking complete possession of them at 1:35 a.m. Landing plans had been successfully carried out by the combined efforts of all the forces.

The Suzukawa Engineering Unit which facilitated the landing operation on the Kowloon Peninsula crossing Shatienhai gathered at the Chingteh airfield on December 15 of last year for the purpose of making proper preparation for the landing operation on Hongkong. The water and land were both strongly guarded by the enemy and it was apparent that the landing operation was more than difficult. But the same Unit collected some barges and small steam boats in secret and placed them here and there on the water in order to form safe passage for the boats convoying the landing corps. All the soldiers, even those who were in charge of horses, were mobilized for the handling of those boats.

On the night of December 18, the landing corps headed by the commander pulled hard aboard the first ship amid the black smoke soaring up from the oil tanks. Defying the searchlights and firing by the enemy ships, they successfully arrived at the Buffalo Gulf on Bremer Point sometime before scheduled time.

When the Suzuki Engineering Unit witnessed the difficulty of attack by the infantry because of the obstacles on the coast line, they cooperated with the infantrymen who had arrived ahead of the others, in the task of destroying those obstacles and finally succeeded in occupying the enemy pill-box. As the result of the courageous undertaking of the same Engineering Units, reenforcements were able to land one after another to attack at the opportune time.

The Suzukawa Engineering Unit not being satisfied with the completion of the task of facilitating the landing of the first landing corps, continued in transporting other landing troops. At the same time they engaged themselves in securing the connecting line between the peninsula and Hongkong. By the morning of December 20, they completed their mission of transporting all the landing corps but they still kept on transporting necessary munitions. Thus the Suzukawa Engineering Unit played an important role in the memorable attack on Hongkong by the Japanese Landing Corps.

Takatsuki Flight Company

With the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia on December 8, 1941, the Takatsuki Flight Company received orders to attack the Chingteh airdrome.

The Company, with its full force, took off from an undisclosed airdrome in Canton. Maintaining an altitude of 4,000 meters, it flew over a dense cloud. About 8:25 a.m. it appeared over Hongkong. Reconnoitering the enemy's land equipment from breaks in the cloud, it protected the bomber corps.

Diving low, it stormed the Chingteh airdrome. A four-engine China Clipper was spotted on the water. Encouraged by this discovery, the Company pursued its search of the enemy. Presently it sighted many enemy planes that were hidden around the Chingteh airdrome. A fierce attack was opened at once.

The enemy, discovering the company's low-altitude action, made a deadly counter-attack with high-angle guns from the eastern and western equipment of the airdrome, from the sea craft afloat, from the southern tip of Kowloon Peninsula and from the northern tip of Hongkong.

Nothing daunted, each constituent group of the Company repeated accurate hits, setting aflame one China Clipper seaplane, two medium-size seaplanes, one small-size seaplane, and eight large, medium and small-size landplanes, a total of 12, and seriously damag-

(Continued on Page 2)

Minute Description of Daring Raid Given By Hero

MEN ACTED TOGETHER

Signal Honor in Having Deed Brought to His Majesty's Attention Moves All

Army Air Unit Commander Major Hikaru Takatsuki whose unit's citation was brought to the knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor when interviewed at his post now in Japan by a Domei reporter, spoke as follows of the actions in which his unit took part:

"Heavy clouds hung low over the airfield and atmospheric conditions were bad on the day we first carried out a raid upon Hongkong but we knew that now was the time and took off without thinking of aerial conditions. Hongkong was far away and we expected stiff aerial resistance but when we reached there we saw four planes lined up on the airfield with their motors going ready to take off and eight more were still in the hangars. In a way we were disappointed but we lost no time in diving and machine-gunning the enemy and succeeded in wiping out all the enemy planes and hangars. We did not lose even one plane in this action and all returned to our base singing a song of triumph. The oneness of our unit cannot be expressed in words; though we take off one by one, in the air we are united as one by strong bonds of comradeship. We have been able to win our victories because of this unity. The officers and men of the unit are overwhelmed with emotion that their citation was brought to the knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor and vow to continue to serve His Imperial Majesty."

Born in Yamaguchi

Colonel Kiyoshi Suzukawa was born in Susa-machi in Yamaguchi Prefecture. He graduated from Hagi Middle School and then from the Military Academy. After serv-

(Continued on Page 2)

HORI SEES F.D.R. GOING THE WAY OF ALL TYRANTS

Spokesman Flays President for Threatening People With Dictatorship

STATEMENT IS ISSUED

Roosevelt Is Also Castigated in Rome and Berlin — U.S. Bankruptcy Seen Near

Commenting on President Franklin Roosevelt's demand to Congress to confer dictatorial powers on him, Mr. Tomokazu Hori, Spokesman of the Board of Information, at the regular interview with foreign correspondents Wednesday, declared that the American President is following the course to tyrannical dictatorship.

Mr. Hori's statement follows:

"In his message to Congress as well as in his 'fireside chat,' Roosevelt said in effect: 'Gentlemen, pass this bill or leave it. Remember, however, if you don't pass it, I will take the step just the same as a war measure.'

"In the long history of American democracy, I have never read a case in which such an open, bold challenge was hurled at Congress. If the American people want to keep some semblance of democracy in their country, they cannot retreat from this last line of defense. No wonder many Congress leaders are expressing their deepest indignation against the Presidential intimidation.

"On the other hand, if a dictator loses the popular support of the people, he is apt to become a tyrant and that is exactly the course Roosevelt is following right now."

Roosevelt Called Tyrant

Domei

BERLIN, September 8.—Out of his disguise, Roosevelt drops his mask and is passing into a tyrant over the constitutional liberties of the United States of America, declared the German Foreign Office today, commenting on his recent fireside chat.

The Wilhelmstrasse believed that it is not so important what the president says, as the fact that presidential appeals are needed toward

(Continued on Page 2)

SENIOR STATESMEN MEET WITH CABINET

Premier, Others, Explain Domestic and Foreign Situations; Dine Together

A meeting between the Government and the senior statesmen was held at 4 p.m. Wednesday at the Premier's official residence. It was the first conference held since June 19.

Reports on the brilliant war results achieved since the last meeting, the progress of construction in the South and the international situation were made by Premier Hideki Tojo and the other Cabinet Ministers present.

The meeting adjourned at 8:30 p.m.

The Board of Information made the following announcement at 8:30 p.m. Wednesday:

"Premier Hideki Tojo at 4 p.m. today invited Baron Reijiro Wakatsuki, Admiral Keisuke Okada, Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma, Prince Fumimaro Konoye, Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai, General Senjuro Hayashi and General Nobuyuki Abe, all former Premiers, and Dr. Yoshimichi Hara, President of the Privy Council, to the Premier's official residence. Attending the meeting on the Government side were Premier Tojo, concurrently Minister for Foreign Affairs and Minister of War, Finance Minister Okinori Kaya, Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada and the Presidents of the four Cabinet bureaus.

"Reports were made by Premier Tojo and others present on the domestic and international situations since the last meeting, held June 19.

"The meeting adjourned at 8:30 p.m. after a dinner."

RIGOROUS GRILLING AWAITS CHURCHILL

257 Interpellations Will Be Made at Forthcoming Session of Parliament

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times & Advertiser)

ZURICH, September 8.—The British Parliament is looking forward with great interest to the speech to be made by Prime Minister Winston Churchill in which he will report on his recent visits to Moscow and Cairo and also on the Indian situation.

Churchill's recent visit to Soviet Russia and the Dieppe landing operations have created a favorable impression on the British public, says the Nazionale Zeitung, a Swiss paper, which quotes the Gallup Poll of America.

But the British public is not quite satisfied with the present situation. Churchill is to face as many as 257 interpellations in the forthcoming session of the Parliament. Most of these interpellations relate to military questions, and some of them cannot be published, it is said.

The general meeting of the British Labor Federation, in session since Monday, discloses that there is a divergence of opinion between the Government and the Federation regarding the prosecution of the war and the creation of the second front. "Don't forget to create the second front," the Federation is urging Churchill.

Second Front in Egypt

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times & Advertiser)

ROME, September 8.—"In my personal opinion, the second front has already been created, and I believe it is in Egypt. The creation of a second front in Europe is desired by everybody, but it is not in prospect at present," said Wendell Will-

(Continued on Page 2)

GERMAN PANZER UNITS BLAST RED RESISTANCE AND GAIN NEW POSITIONS

Axis Forces Score New Gains

The battle of Stalingrad, with two million men locked in a fierce death struggle, is regarded as "the second Battle of Verdun" because of the vastness and bloody intensity of fighting.

Offer to Free Gandhi Seen as British Trick

Plan to Release Mahatma in Return for Cessation Of Independence Movement Is Regarded With Suspicion by Indian Nationalists

By Arrangement With the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times & Advertiser)

SHANGHAI, September 8.—The offer Britain has made to free Mahatma Gandhi in return for the cessation of the anti-British drive in India which has grown into a major struggle ever since the Mahatma and other leaders of the Indian National Congress party were seized and jailed by the British authorities is packed with significance.

The British move shows among other things that Britain is at a loss as to what to do to deal with the organized anti-British resistance of the Indian masses. But the more cautious of the Indian public are hesitant to interpret the British offer to release Mahatma Gandhi as a sign of the willingness on the part of Britain to reconsider its attitude toward the whole Indian situation.

Another British Trick

Some of them openly suspect that the British action is nothing more than another of the British attempts to pacify the Indian masses of which the history of British rule in India is so full.

Whatever the British proposal means, the fact remains that the Indian masses, although unarmed and apparently without leadership, know what they have to do to attain their cause, which is a noble one. They are brushing aside obstacles put in their way by the British authorities and are on the road leading to victory. If they were not, it is clear that Britain would not have attempted to make such a gesture as it made in offering to set free their greatest leader on the condition that their agitation against Britain be ended.

Some of the reports from India are such as to leave a world not well posted on the situation in that country in doubt whether there is unity among the Indians in their struggle to liberate themselves from the British yoke. It is true that the great leader of the Indian people, Mahatma Gandhi and others round whom they gathered when they unfurled the banner of an India for the Indians, are not on hand to guide them in their fight for freedom. But this does not matter much to them. They have an indestructible belief in the justness of their cause. And so long as their movement is animated by such a spirit, it is sure to triumph.

Indians Resisting Stoutly

The fact that the Indian masses are managing to put up a stout resistance against Britain, considering their lack of active leadership, is not surprising to persons who take the trouble of inquiring into the matter.

There is a private broadcasting station somewhere in India, operated by those members of the National Congress Party who have escaped arrest. The way they have continued to broadcast without being discovered is a complete enigma to the British authorities.

This station is daily sending out orders to the Indian masses in their fight for a free India, and is also broadcasting instructions to be observed by Indians in all parts of the world believing in the liberation of India.

This National Congress Party controlled broadcasting station furnishes the key to the question, which has been baffling to the uninitiated, of the success which attended the rallies of Indian residents in Bangkok, Hongkong, and Java, on September 6, at which prayers were offered for the destruction of the British empire and also explains that convention of students of various nationalities held in Washington some time ago, at which a resolution was adopted calling upon Britain to liberate India.

An order issued by the National Congress Party through this station is said to have had to do with the outbreak of mass indignation which were witnessed in many parts of India on September 6.

A dispatch distributed by the Transocean Agency under the signature of Karl Melhess sheds some light on the operation of this secret broadcasting station.

It said that several days before September 6, which the Indian people had been ordered by the Governor-General of India to observe as the day of prayer for British victory in the war, they had been instructed by the National Congress Party through the secret broadcasting station to pray for the defeat of the British Empire.

The report added the broadcast transmitted by short wave was heard

(Continued on Page 2)

Nazis Make Fresh Gains As Violent Fighting Goes On

LOSSES ARE HEAVY

Soviets Resist Desperately but Counter-Attacks Are Repulsed

By Arrangement With the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times & Advertiser)

SHANGHAI, September 9.—The vanguard of German Panzer units on September 8 blasted into the city of Stalingrad and have reached the bank of the Volga bordering the eastern side of the city, according to a Havas report reaching here from the front. By this movement the Soviet forces defending Stalingrad have been cut completely in two, and although there have been no official announcements from either side, the battle for Stalingrad appears to have entered its final stage and its fall is considered to be merely a matter of time.

The Soviet defenders are fighting desperately to repulse the German wedge and to restore communications between the northern and southern forces defending the stronghold but each counter attack is being crushed by the steamrolling German war machine.

Meanwhile the Germans continue to advance inch by inch upon the Red citadel from the north, south and west and the only path of retreat left to the Soviet troops desperately defending doomed Stalingrad is down the Volga to Astrakhan, and even this route is under the control of the Luftwaffe.

Defenses Overcome

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times & Advertiser)

BERLIN, September 8.—The German High Command made the following announcement regarding the German offensive against Stalingrad on Tuesday evening:

"The German mechanized units operating in the Western sector of Stalingrad again swept aside the stubborn resistance of the Soviet forces firing from their well fortified, wedge-shaped defense positions and succeeded in occupying some of their positions. Following a fierce battle the German forces staged a terrific attack against a certain hamlet which had been turned into a Soviet defense position. Meanwhile, a severe offensive by the German forces is in progress in the northwestern sector of Stalingrad.

"The valorous German forces have penetrated the enemy's well fortified defense lines formed by a long row of buried tanks and succeeded in ploughing their way about 7 kilometers into the defense positions of the Soviet forces near and around the city. On the other hand, the Soviet forces, after being reinforced, made a desperate attempt to recapture their lost positions but their counter-attacks have been repulsed by the German forces.

"The German forces furthermore launched a decisive attack against some of the heights from where the Soviet forces attempted to put up a strong resistance against them. In the regions between the Volga and the Don Rivers the Red troops launched a desperate attack against the German forces, assisted by their powerful tank units, but the attempt was repulsed by the latter's infantry units. At some points the German forces had to counter-attack the Red forces, but after severe hand-to-hand fighting on the different fronts, they succeeded in inflicting heavy losses on the enemy. In the southern regions of the eastern front the Soviet troops lost 98 planes yesterday."

Reds Suffer Large Losses

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times & Advertiser)

BERLIN, September 7.—According to an announcement by the German military authorities the German forces succeeded in destroying 56 divisions and 39 brigades of the Red forces during the period between May 1 to August 31 this year. The majority of destroyed Red forces were shattered by the German forces in their thrusts into the southern regions of the eastern front.

CULTIVATION OF RICE IS BRIGHT IN MALAYA

Measures Applied by Military Administration Ensuring Rich Production

Domei

SHONAN, September 8.—Efforts by the Army Administrators in Malaya to push rice production to ensure self-sufficiency in the food supply have been rewarded by a remarkable progress in rice cultivation during the past eight months of occupation. This achievement has been made possible through the full cooperation of the provincial authorities and civilians, including both the Malayans and the Chinese.

An extended tour of the Malayan Peninsula with special attention being paid to the rice producing states of Kadar and Negri-Sembilan, has produced the following observations:

Kadar State

This is the greatest rice producing state in the peninsula and has a population of 600,000, of which 70 per cent are Malayans, 20 per cent Chinese and 10 per cent Indians.

The Chinese, who are generally concentrated in the cities, are engaged in trade, with Indians engaged as laborers on the rubber plantations. The greater part of the Malayans are engaged in the production of rice. Owing to scarcity of rain at the time of usual planting, planting was somewhat delayed this season but planted acreage this season nevertheless has seen an increase of some 300,000 acres and plans for further expansion are being carried out.

A great dam, at a total outlay of ¥2,400,000, will be constructed across the Anapoke River as a preliminary to the development of some 10,000 lulon (1 lulon approximately 30 acres) in the Jitler district. Plans are also under way to build several dams in the Perulis district for the purpose of preserving the rain water of the rainy season for the dry season so as to enable the farmers to harvest twice a year.

With such concrete measures increased production is virtually certain, and to further encourage the farmers the authorities are offering all kinds of special privileges including free tenancy, subsidies, exemption from tax, etc.

According to an official announcement dated August 24, a subsidy for double-crop cultivation of rice will be granted at the rate of ¥30 per lulon. The subsidy is only ¥20 per lulon where only one rice crop is to be harvested per year, with the land used for the cultivation of some other cereals during the off season.

Fortunately, the Province of Kadar is naturally rich in phosphate of lime, slaked lime and saltpetre, which are valuable fertilizers. The increased production of rice, therefore, remains only a question of climatic conditions. The opinion prevails that rice production for the current year will well warrant the efforts now being exerted.

Negri-Sembilan State

Rice production in Negri-Sembilan State, though one of the largest in the Malayan Peninsula, formerly ranked next in importance to rubber and tin. Lately, however, rice production has come to be regarded as important as the others thanks to the foresight and encouragement given by the authorities and cooperation of the farmers.

According to Saburo Hatta, the Governor of the province, when the three-year plan which is now being executed is finally realized, Negri-Sembilan State will not only be self-sufficient in rice but will be able to supply the needs of Shonan and the neighboring states with its surplus production.

Acreage for rice cultivation will be increased by 70 per cent, some 38,000 acres, during the current year, 19,000 acres the next year, and 35,000 acres the year after next, making a total of 86,000 acres. A 30 per cent increase in the harvest will be realized through improvements in the seed lines and 20 per cent more through the initiation of double crop cultivation.

Experienced technicians and agriculturalists will be called from Japan Proper and various experiment stations will be established throughout the state of Negri-Sembilan to conduct research work and at the same time instruct the local farmers in the modern scientific method of cultivation. Progress is now well under way and the days when Malaya will be self-sufficient in rice is only a matter of time.

Today's Press Comments

Thursday, September 10, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times and Advertiser.)

Popularity of Japan in the South

MIYAKO.—Peace and order is rapidly returning to the Southern Regions under Japanese control. This is a matter on which we might well congratulate ourselves. These regions have been under British, American, or Dutch rule for periods varying from 100 to 300 years. Now these areas are welcoming Japan which has come into them. This is significant. It shows beyond the slightest doubt that these areas have not been ruled in any manner-pleasing to the inhabitants in them. Japan has little experience in ruling alien races. Its popularity with the residents of the occupied Southern Regions is due to the virtue of the Japanese people.

The work of reconstructing the occupied Southern Regions is progressing with a rapidity which is another argument in support of the theory that in a modern war fighting goes hand-in-hand with constructive work. We are in wonderment over the pace at which the residents of the occupied areas are assimilating things Japanese. We must see that no mistake is committed in governing these people who are getting in a mood to look to the Japanese for guidance.

Chiang's Military Council and The Indian Problem

ASAHI—Regarding the readjustment of the frontlines, following the completion of the Chekiang-Kiangsi campaign of the Imperial Forces, it should be understood that the readjustment of the frontlines by the Imperial Forces does not simply mean readjustment in the true sense of the word, but indicates further strategic operations in those areas. It may be that the enemy forces will take advantage of the readjustment of lines, and put up a more constructive resistance against the Imperial Forces, as has been the case before, so it is necessary for the Imperial Army to be on the lookout for further Chungking maneuvers.

It is reported that the military council in Chungking held a conference to decide what tactics their forces should adopt, now that the Imperial Forces are about to rearrange their officers and men on the Chekiang-Kiangsi fronts. However, it is said that those who attended the conference could not reach an understanding, having split into two camps, the rightists and the leftists. In view of their not being able to come to any satisfactory conclusion regarding the matter, it is only obvious that the Chungking forces can by no means depend on their own power and put up a large-scale resistance against the Imperial Forces.

The Chungking regime is still tenaciously voicing its resistance against the Imperial Forces depending solely on the aid which they are expecting from America. This was clearly brought to light by the fact that the conference discussed further increase in the material aid as well as in the number of the volunteer airmen from America. Thus the Chungking regime is today solely depending on the aid from America to carry on its unsuccessful war with Japan. America, on the other hand, is expected to extend as much aid as possible to the Chungking regime for it hopes thereby to get the Chungking forces to continue their resistance against the Imperial troops, thereby facilitating the formation of the projected second front in China.

The loss of the Burma route was a fatal blow to the Chungking regime. As a result, it has had to depend on India as the only route through which it may possibly get its war materials from America. And obviously it is for this reason that the Chungking regime has been thrown into intense anxiety over the Indian problem. It is clear that the Chungking regime is carefully following the Indian problem, and its move from now on regarding the problem will be interesting.

Feat Recounted of Units Aiding Hongkong Landing

(Continued From Page 1)

ing two medium-size landplanes. The hangar and the accessory equipment were set on fire. The Company thus literally crushed the enemy's air-base at Hongkong and annihilated the enemy's air strength, thus rendering subsequent operations easy of the Japanese Forces.

Subsequently, perceiving that part of Chungking's air force which happened to be in the north of Canton were engineering maneuvers, taking advantage of the Japanese Hongkong operations, the Company with only a few planes stormed the Kweilin airdrome on December 11. In the face of severe fire from the enemy planes, the Company instantly set aflame one large-size plane, machine-gunned and seriously damaged two small-size planes.

On the following day, December 12, the Company appeared over the Nanyu airdrome, where it seriously damaged one large-size plane.

Thus, the Company tore to shreds Chungking's air force and dispelled any anxiety over the Japanese subsequent operations.

Manchoukuoans Donate

Domei

HSINKING, September 8.—Enthusiastically supporting the cause of the War of Greater East Asia, the 43,000,000 people of Manchoukuo have donated ¥1,010,150 and 83,802 comfort bags to Japanese Forces since the outbreak of the War.

Careers of Heroes Of Hongkong Attack

(Continued From Page 1)

ing with the Second Division he became an instructor at the Toyama School and at the present is in action on the continent.

Major Hikaru Takatsuki was born in Kamiseki-mura in Yamaguchi Prefecture. From Yamaguchi Middle School he entered the Army Preparatory School and later graduated from the Military Academy. He was at one time enrolled in the Army Cavalry School but later transferred to the Army Air School. After graduation he served with merit on the China front and at the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia he led his unit in the battle of Hongkong.

Lieutenant Akimasa Kishi of the Engineers is a native of Ichinomiya in Aichi Prefecture. He graduated from the Military Academy in 1939 and after serving with the unit in Toyohashi went to South China in 1939. In 1940 he entered the Army Engineers School and in 1941 went to the front for the second time. Though he was wounded in the hip and left wrist in the battle for Hongkong, he is now serving in the Southern Regions.

Training College Ready

Domei

SAIGON, September 7.—The South Seas College, established by the South Seas Association to train workers for the Southern Regions, will be opened here by the beginning of December.

CITATIONS ISSUED TO ARMY UNITS

(Continued From Page 1)

gineering corps. It is considered a model for the whole Army.

"A citation is thus hereby issued. January 7, 1942.

TAKASHI SAKAI,
Supreme Commander of the Japanese Army Forces in the Hongkong Area."

The citation issued to the Suzukawa Engineering Unit, the Unit attached thereto and the Unit cooperating therewith follows:

"The Suzukawa Engineering Unit
The Unit Attached thereto
The Unit cooperating therewith.

"The above, on December 8, 1941, with commencement of the offensive on Hongkong, offered quick and efficient facilities for the march of the Sano Unit and especially for the landing of the left-wing unit across Shatienhai, thereby hastening the occupation of Kowloon Peninsula.

"When the landing on Hongkong Island, the enemy's stronghold, was undertaken, the above, after careful planning and braving enemy gunfire, engaged in the patrol of the sea surface, the gathering of civilian barges, and so forth, thus completing the necessary preparations.

"Taking the enemy, which after falling back on the embankment obstacles and pill-boxes, had been planning resistance, by surprise, the above carried the first batch of landing forces in row-boats and enabled it to make a surprise landing, thus heralding the success of the landing operations.

"Subsequently, under intense enemy gun fire, and nothing daunted by mounting casualties, they dared to carry out the transport of the main force for several days in succession day and night. They also secured the rear contact line on the sea and thus proved instrumental in the operations on Hongkong Island.

"All this is a case in point of where officers and men, putting into practice the strenuous everyday training, gave full play to their respective abilities and dashed toward carrying through their assignments, thus opening the way for the victory of the whole Army. The perfect cooperation and the spirit of sacrifice manifested by the above is enough to set a model for the whole Army.

"A citation is thus hereby issued.
January 7, 1942.

TAKASHI SAKAI,
Supreme Commander of the Japanese Army Forces in the Hongkong Area."

The citation issued to the Takatsuki Flight Company follows:

"The Takatsuki Flight Company.

"Prior to the opening of the offensive on Hongkong, the above, under command of Flight Unit Commander Habu, satisfactorily performed its duty of securing control of the air over Canton and vicinity, an important base in our Southern campaign, with a small number of planes.

"Participating in the attack on the Chingteh airdrome on the morning of December 8, 1941, the above reached the sky over this airdrome shortly after 8:00 a.m. Breaking through the dense cloud that was hanging low and diving to an altitude of 10 odd meters, they spotted enemy planes that were cleverly hidden around the hangar and in the water. Defying enemy high-angle gun fire, they made repeated attacks and set aflame 12 of the 14 planes and seriously damaged the other two, thus crushing the enemy's air strength at a bound and rendering subsequent operations easy.

"When, subsequently, the Chinese Forces in the north of Canton, taking advantage of the Japanese campaign on Hongkong, engineered maneuvers, the above Company took timely action and spotted and destroyed enemy planes at the Kweilin and Nanyu airdromes, thereby dispelling any anxiety as to the future operations.

"All this is due to the tight unity maintained by the Company with the captain as its nucleus and the flowering of strenuous everyday training. The efficiency of a flight company was fully displayed. The exploit is distinguished.

"A citation is thus hereby issued.
January 7, 1942.

TAKASHI SAKAI,
Supreme Commander of the Japanese Army Forces in the Hongkong Area."

SEE BRITISH TRICK IN OFFER TO GANDHI

(Continued From Page 1)

by many people in the urban districts which are civilized compared with the provinces.

Blood of Innocent Spilt

In this connection, meetings of prayer for the defeat of the British Empire were held over India on September 6. Some of them were broken up by the British authorities with results over which right-minded Britishers will hang their heads in shame. Much blood was shed in scuffles between innocent Indians and British police officers which followed out of the action of the British authorities in ordering an end to anti-British prayer meetings in Bombay and Ahmedabad.

Below are examples of the orders which are daily issued by the National Congress Party through the secret broadcasting station:

1. All Indians are to burn the pictures of the King and the Governor-General of India which they may have. They are also to display the emblem of an independent India at his door.

2. The people are expected to tamper with trains by removing the brakes.

3. The people are required to steal rides on trains.

Party Was in Background

Persons with a knowledge of the underground work of the National Congress Party have no doubt that the organization, with its secret broadcasting station, was in the background of the series of train wrecks which have occurred near Bombay. They see the hand of the party in the attack made by an infuriated crowd of Indians on a freight train in the neighborhood of Calcutta the other day. The crowd overturned the train, which was laden with munitions, and planted the flag of a free India on it.

The writer of the Transocean dispatch, mentioned above is the authority for the statement that the British authorities in India are supposed to be under no illusion about the gravity of the situation which finds the independence movement by far stronger than it was at the time Mahatma Gandhi and other leaders of the National Congress Party were detained, thanks to the untiring efforts of the agents of the organization who are making house-to-house visits to interest people in the work of the organization.

Plan by Hindus Reported
By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times & Advertiser)

SHANGHAI, September 8.—On September 8, following the move by Britain to free Mahatma Gandhi if the anti-British movement in India is ended, reports were circulated telling of the president of the Hindu Mahasabha Party pushing preparations for the realization of a plan for a request to the British Government to agree to the establishment of a provisional independent Government in India, a London broadcast indicates.

In his proposed move the chief of the party is said to have the support of the National Congress Party, the Mohammedan League, and the Sikh race.

He is scheduled to see the Governor-General of India in the course of September 8. A report says that he will call on the incarcerated leaders of the National Congress Party on September 9.

Broadcasts received from London and San Francisco indicate that there is a tacit agreement between the chief of the Hindu Mahasabha Party and the British Government.

These reports are not dismissed by most observers who do not exclude the possibility of the British Government reaching a compromise with the people of the capitalist class in India who are known to be displeased with the course events taking place in India today.

Benevolent Japanese Army Erects Monument for Enemy Dead at Shonan

Domei

SHONAN CITY, September 9.—A monument erected on Bui Hill (Bukit Timah) in honor of the enemy soldiers who fell in the Japanese attack on Singapore will be unveiled with appropriate ceremonies on September 11.

Representatives of the Japanese Army will attend the unveiling, while a representative of the war prisoners will place a wreath on the monument.

Deeply moved by the gesture of the Japanese Army authorities in erecting a memorial for the enemy dead on the same soil where the Japanese dead are consecrated, the British war prisoners are expressing heart-felt gratitude. One British soldier voiced the feelings of his comrades when he said, "Before I was taken prisoner, I had worried about what would happen to me in the hands of the Japanese, but I've discovered what you mean by the word 'Bushido,' I've found out that the Japanese soldiers are motivated by an extremely charitable attitude toward those whom they have conquered."

Hori Sees F.D.R. Going the Way Of All Tyrants

(Continued From Page 1)

intensifying and speeding up war production.

U.S. Bankruptcy Seen

Domei

ROME, September 8.—Commenting on President Roosevelt's Labor Day speech, authoritative sources here today declared it caused a tremendous sensation in Europe because it indicates that the United States in the short space of nine months of war already is verging on economic bankruptcy.

Roosevelt, commentators declared, at the time of the New Deal showed his inability to deal with economic matters and wasted several billions of dollars without bearing in mind its eventual repercussions on national economy.

In view of such considerations, these quarters expressed strong doubt as to whether the American President's latest ideas about checking inflation would prove successful.

Confers With Congress Members

Domei

LISBON, September 8.—President Roosevelt today conferred with leading members of the Senate and House of Representatives in connection with matters relative to the presentation of an anti-inflation bill to Congress, according to Washington dispatches received here.

In the course of the parley, Mr. Roosevelt is believed to have reiterated his threat that he would take drastic measures to prevent inflation if Congress failed to take immediate legislative measures.

MONETARY GRANTS SET FOR MANCHOU AVIATORS

Will Cover Fliers and Their Families in Case of Death, Injury

Domei

HSINKING, September 8.—In order to encourage the development of aviation, the Manchoukuo Government has instituted a new system of monetary grants to aviators and their families in case of death or injury, effective as from yesterday, September 7.

According to the provisions of this new system, grants ranging from ¥4,000 to ¥15,000, depending upon the ranking of the principal, shall be given to men and their families in the aviation services of the country.

Moreover, it was revealed that the system is to be retroactive in its application to cases of death or injuries occurring subsequent to May 15, 1939.

PREMIER GETS PORTRAIT

Overseas Japanese Reciprocate Kindness Shown by Tojo

As a token of the gratitude of the 2,500,000 Japanese nationals who were active in overseas countries prior to the outbreak of the war, for the encouragement and kindness Premier General Hideki Tojo has shown them since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the Overseas Japanese Association (Kaigai Dobo Chuokai) on Tuesday presented to the Premier a large watercolor portrait of himself, three feet high and two feet wide, the Yomiuri reports, says Domei.

The portrait, drawn by Tange Murata, noted painter, who recently returned from the United States, was painted during the first week of this month at the official residence of the Premier.

RIGOROUS GRILLING AWAITS CHURCHILL

(Continued From Page 1)

kie, personal envoy of President Roosevelt, in an interview with newspapermen here, according to a report received here. Willkie arrived here by air from Ankara on Monday.

Soviets Disappointed

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 8.—Josef Stalin and Foreign Commissar Viacheslav M. Molotov are highly dissatisfied over the lack of support by the United States, Winston Churchill is said to have reported in the House of Commons today according to a dispatch from London.

His report on his visit to Moscow was brief, although he admitted that the Soviets had cause for complaint in view of the losses sustained by them.

Churchill stated that it was difficult to make the Soviet authorities understand that the inability of the Allies to render aid is due to the lack of bottoms. He added that William A. Harriman, as President Roosevelt's representative, attempted to explain that difficulty in sea transportation was the cause for the Allies not being able to render adequate aid to the Soviets, but the latter would not accept such an explanation.

Churchill said that the immediate problem is to make the Soviet authorities fully understand the foregoing point.

ARMY TO TRY OFFENSES AGAINST MILITARY BANS

Administration in Batavia to Pass Law to This Effect

Domei

BATAVIA, September 4.—The Japanese Military Administration here has decided that offences in connection with military bans which are subject to imprisonment of three years or less and offences which are subject to imposition of fines are to be handled through the Military Administration Court of Justice, it was learnt today.

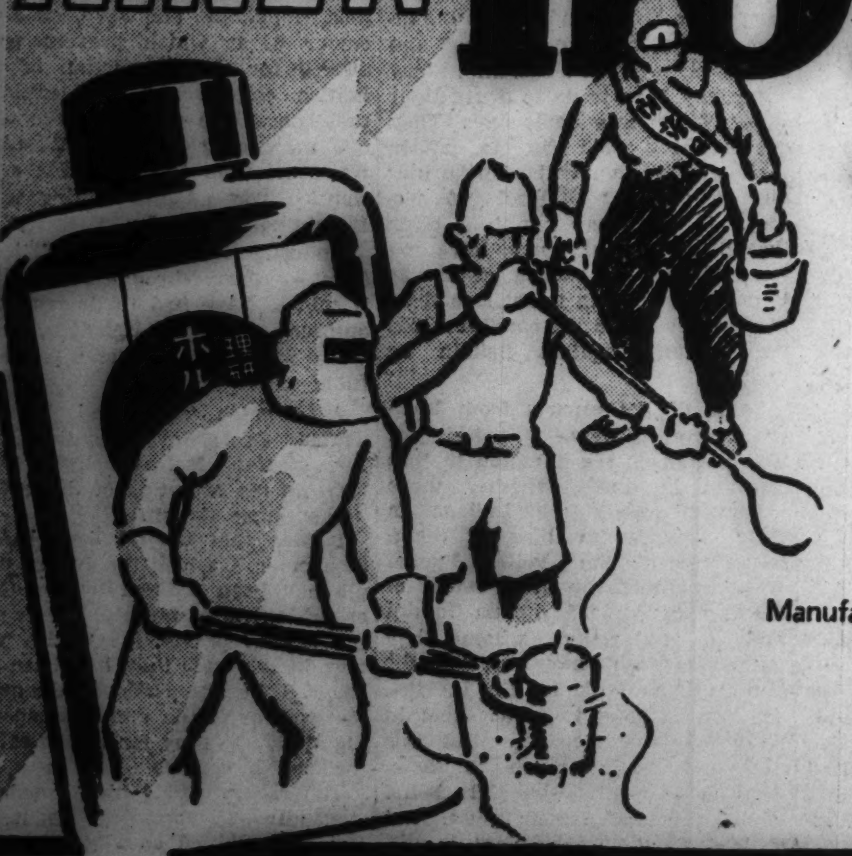
The law to this effect will be promulgated tomorrow and will go into effect immediately. Offenses which are motivated by ideas against the Japanese Army are excepted from the new law.

Procurators in charge, however, are empowered to transfer to the misdemeanor courts all offences which they may consider as subject to imprisonment of three months or less or to a fine of 500 guilders or less.

In this connection, it is recalled that the Japanese Military Administration Court of Justice was established on April 29 for the purpose of strengthening judicial administration, at which time the Japanese Military Administration decided to employ native judicial officials.

PEARLS
JEWELS and SILVER-WARE
SUZUYO SHOTEN
Ginza Nishi 6-Chome
(Imperial Hotel Road)

RIKEN HORMON



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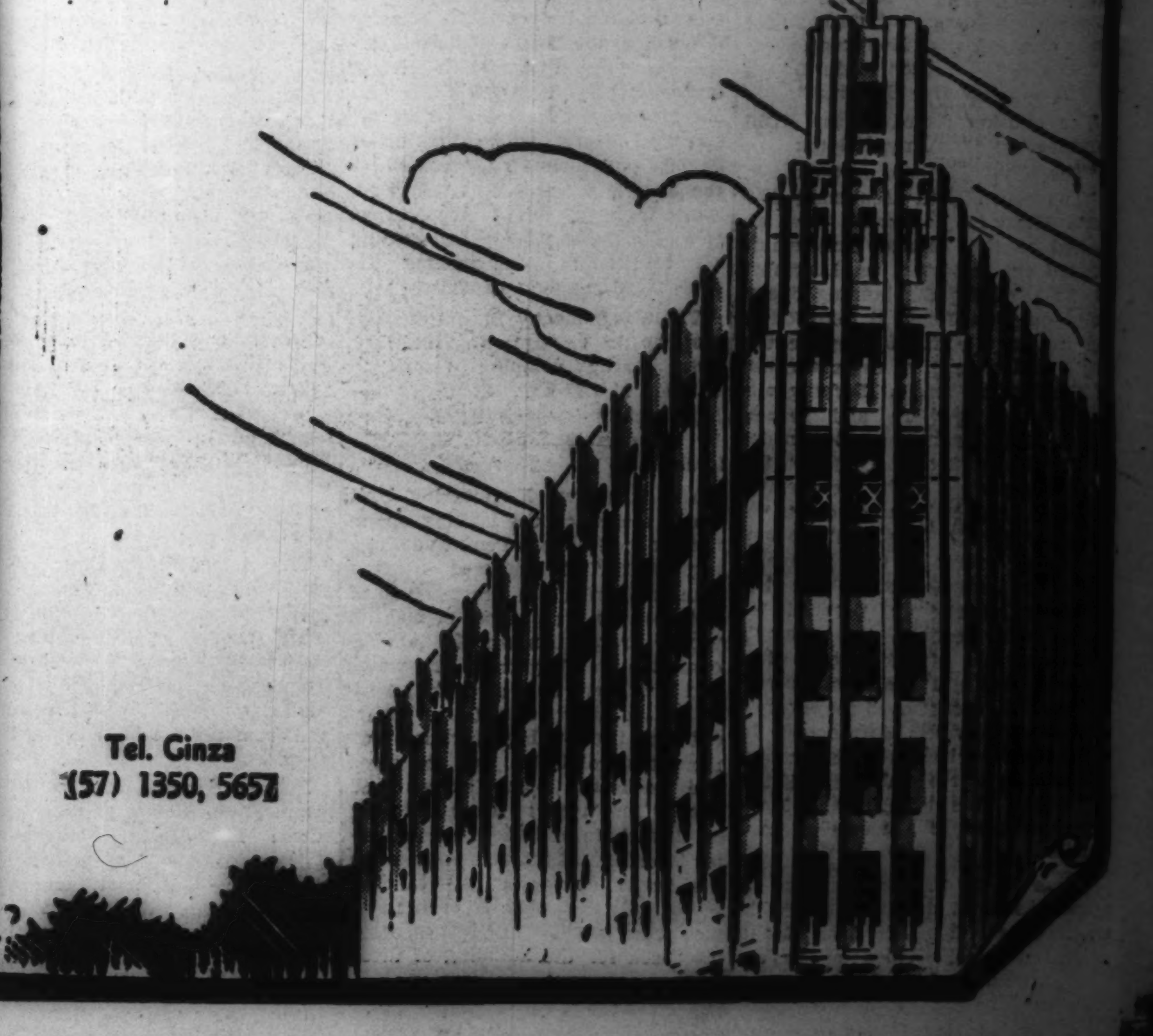

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SPECIAL CARE GIVEN DISABLED SOLDIERS

Army Provides Full Treatment For Enabling Men to Start Life Afresh

The unparalleled wartime surgical technique and spiritual and physical training of the soldiers who lost their legs or arms in fighting for the cause of the nation are enabling them to start out afresh on various industrial campaigns on the home front. In order to usher in the Military Relief Strengthening Campaign Week which is to start on October 1, a graphic account of the treatment applied to wounded soldiers was recently related by Domei as follows:

At the First Army Hospital, Captain Miyoshi, who is an expert surgeon, Lieutenant Miki, an expert manufacturer of wooden legs, and Lieutenant Nomura, who is responsible for the spiritual and physical training of wounded soldiers, are working in close collaboration in order to reinstate crippled soldiers in the industrial field. As soon as soldiers who have been seriously wounded in the legs or arms by enemy bombs are sent to the hospital, the first task is undertaken by Captain Miyoshi whose surgical technique is brought into full play. Following the surgical treatment, the next important task is undertaken by Lieutenant Miki who manufactures wooden legs and arms to replace the amputated limbs. Many years of hard study and ceaseless experiment were required before the art of manufacturing artificial legs and arms was developed to its present standard of efficiency. Experiments were first started with bamboo, subsequently leading to the manufacture of ideal artificial legs and arms. At present some experiments in the automatic movement of wooden arms enabling the movement of fingers are showing signs of success. A certain soldier demonstrated the efficiency of his wooden arms by writing a line with a Japanese writing brush.

Special Training Given

After full medical treatment is applied, the soldiers undergo spiritual and physical training under the direction of Lieutenant Nomura. They are trained to run up the "Koseizaka" (welfare slope) and "Kibogaoka" (hill of hope) which are in the hospital compound, also taught to dance the "Mizuho Odori" (bumper crop dance). These activities accustom the men to the use of their wooden legs and arms freely and prepare them to start out on a new life.

The importance of the joint efforts of a surgeon, technician, and physical trainer was anticipated by Major Hori, chief of the Medical Staff, soon after the termination of World War I. Since then, for some 20 successive years, he has devoted himself to surgical experiments. Military surgical technique, aparting from curing the patients, must also help them to start a new life with the same high spirit and self-confidence as was possessed by them while fighting on the front. The conception life and death as indicated in the "Field Service Code" shows the basic principle of true victory in life whether in war or in sickness. Faith in the conquest of life against death is nothing more than faith in victory in battles. The valorous spirit of a wounded soldier at death's door was recently manifested by a certain private who, when the doctor tried to move him to a single room, refused the doctor's considerate kindness by saying that every time one of his comrades passed away, he felt the true joy of living and felt grateful that he still had a few hours more to live.

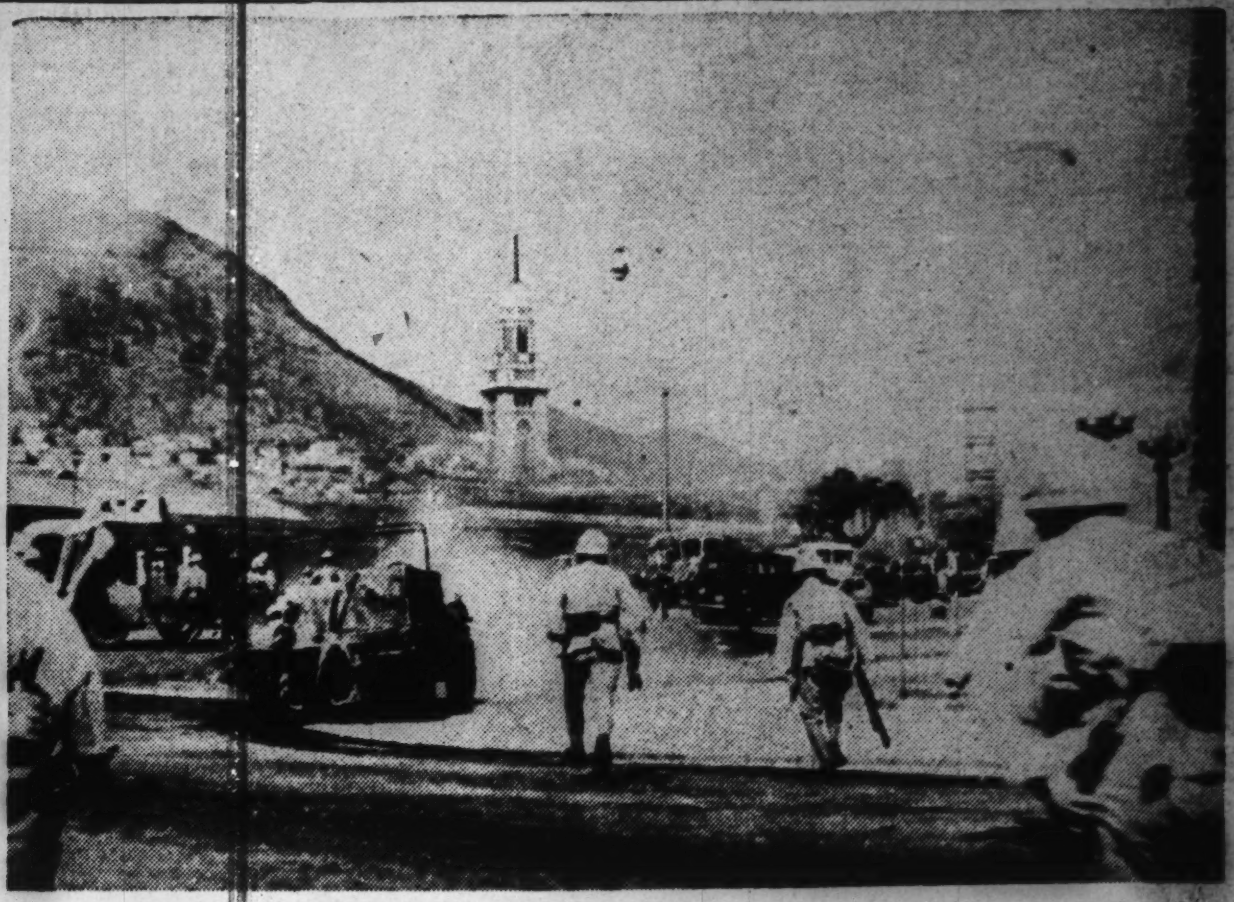
People's Support Asked

Major Hori touched on the right attitude of the people on the home front toward disabled soldiers by saying: "In the hospital we have lately cultivated an area of 1,000 tsubo with the purpose of letting these soldiers grow some vegetables. By means of manual labor they will be able to regain their physical strength and at the same time to become accustomed to their artificial limbs. They are also raising some chickens in order to provide their sick comrades with eggs. However greatly the doctors help them to start a new life, they cannot complete their task without the full support of the people on the home front. Should the people on the home front wish to help them to fight through their new life on the first line of the home front, they should help them to demonstrate their abilities.

Mere sympathy, and gratitude will not help them in starting out on a new life, but sincere love and positive support will. Only when the people on the home front and those wounded soldiers are united into one strong fighting body with gratitude and deep emotion on both sides will the national power be greatly strengthened."

How Japanese Forces Opened Attack on Hongkong

1. Japanese Forces commence attacks immediately on landing in Hongkong.



2. Crack Japanese Forces penetrate into Hongkong.

RECOVERY OF BURMA RAPID, SAYS SAKURAI

Restoration From the Havoc Of War Attained in Six Months

Domei

RANGOON, September 8.—Since the Japanese Forces captured Rangoon six months ago, the rehabilitation of Burma has been progressing remarkably under the joint efforts of the Japanese and the Burmese, Hyogoro Sakurai, Adviser to the Japanese Military Administration in Burma, stated today.

Mr. Sakurai's statement follows:

"The reconstruction of Burma started out of complete ruins. Not only Rangoon, but the principal transportation centers along the main line of the Burma railway and the industrial areas along the Irrawaddy River were ravaged severely by the scorched-earth policy of the British, Indian and the Chungking armies.

"Notwithstanding this destruction by the enemy, railways have been repaired and navigation on the Irrawaddy River has been restored. Cities have been rebuilt by more than half, and 80 to 90 per cent of the dispersed population has returned.

"Power stations in Rangoon and other principal cities have been repaired and factories have started their operations.

"Contrary to the expected decrease in production due to the havoc of war, production is not only sufficient to cover domestic requirements but also capable of filling export requirements to Japan and other areas of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

"Governmental administration, both central and local, has been well coordinated and general confidence prevails among the people.

"Considering the fact that the war in Burma was severely fought and the consequent destruction of property was great, the reconstruction during the past six months has progressed to a remarkable degree.'"

WAKAYAMA SCHOOL GETS DICTIONARY FROM NOMURA

Former Envoy to U.S. Tells Students Americans Eager to Know About Japan

Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, former Ambassador to the United States, who returned to Japan on August 20 aboard the Asama Maru, visited his Alma Mater, the Wakayama Middle School, on Friday, says Domei.

In a talk to the students, Admiral Nomura revealed that since the outbreak of hostilities, the American people have come to take a different view toward the Japanese and are seriously studying this country.

He revealed that he had brought a copy of Webster's dictionary as a gift to the school in order to contribute to the students' study of things English and American, pointing out the importance of closely studying the enemy's psychology.

Admiral Nomura left Wakayama in the afternoon for Koyasan and is expected to return to Tokyo today.

Postal Agreement Signed

Domei

HSINKING, September 8.—A new postal agreement was concluded between the Government of Manchoukuo and the Political Affairs Commission of North China to be effective from October 1, providing for reciprocal postal insurance and dealing with other postal matters.

BORNEO EXPLORATION IS FILLED WITH THRILLS

The dawn of Greater East Asia has broken over the still unexplored land of mystery, Borneo, the second largest island in the world. One of the several scores of exploring parties sent out from Japan to investigate the resources of Borneo, the forestry surveying party, headed by Sawamitsu Karaki of the Greater Asia Forestry Industry Company, in search of war and building materials from the primeval forests, voyaged upstream for 20 days on the Pinpin River, the largest branch of the Kajan River flowing between two mountain ranges. Warding off the attacks of savages and orang-utans, the party conquered several hundred kilometers of the malignant river, striking the first axe in this untrodden and unhewn forest in the innerlands of Borneo.

The forestry industry of the Japanese, which had been forced out of the island by the arbitrary acts of the Dutch in 1934, will once more be resumed and carried out on a large scale.

The following account of the exploration is given by a member of the Army Press Corps to the Yomiuri-Hochi from Bulungan, East Borneo.

"Hoim, Hoila!" shouted the native head oarsman as 20 or more boatmen grasped the oars in their steel-like grip, plying each stroke which cuts the water like a sharp-edged knife with mechanical accuracy. The canoes, the Japanese Navy's trophies of war, rowed by the pick of strong young men selected by the Sultan glided swiftly on the full tide. The men armed with two months' food supplies, guns, and Japanese swords were all veterans of the woods, with the exception of the writer.

Off to the Voyage

The three canoes were given a hearty send-off by the people remaining behind, including Commander Yoshiyama of the Japanese Unit stationed at Bulungan and the Sultan. Carrying no map except a rough one drawn in ink by the Sultan, the party headed for the "Pinpin Mountain," as the native inhabitants called it, in the far interior of Borneo.

Rowed by men who knew no fatigue, the canoes sped like arrows upstream. The misgivings felt at the start of the trip were soon expelled by the stern and capable nature of the men of the party who were gonig on to unknown regions, bent on fulfilling their mission. Better time than expected was made, so that the Solinbado hamlet at the mouth of the Pinpin River was reached earlier than scheduled. Although it was sometime before sundown, it was decided to pass the first night here on account of the low tide. River traveling in Borneo depends on the ebb and flow of the tide, so our boats were forced to wait until tomorrow to be able to ride on the tidal flow.

Native Lodging

At the village chief's solicitations, one of the village houses was offered to us as lodging, and there we all slept without undressing. The villagers, carrying strange birds and fowls, gathered around us.

Early next morning we bathed in the river with the villagers, but the yellow, dirty water of the Kajan River was none too enticing.

At 6:30 in the morning we left the hamlet and continued our upstream voyage. Being the second day of our trip, we were more composed, having complacency enough to notice the primitive carvings on the sides of canoes with the remark "Wonderful, are'nt they? How the folk-craft artisans of Japan would jump at this if they saw it." The sunshade made of Nipa palms and the coat of resin to prevent water from leaking into the boats were very artistic.

We were pestered badly by the swarm of flies in the boats, but we could not refrain from smiling when we thought that the flies had followed us all the way from Bulungan, attracted by the odor of dried fish packed in mat bags as food for the boatmen.

Dutch Lookout

The woods on both sides of the bank presented an ever-changing scene. As we advanced further and further inland, the woods assumed a dark and menacing countenance like some monster snarling at us. It was two o'clock in the afternoon, when after what seemed hours of rowing, we finally found in this continuous span of jungle and swamp land some level ground where we could prepare our noon meal. On landing we were surprised to find an air raid observation station set up by the Dutch soldiers by clearing away about 100 tsubo of the jungle and utilizing the natural trees for the construction of the lookout. Huts, now half fallen, had been built to house the relief soldiers. Even though they are our enemies the Dutch soldiers watching the skies in this far off lonely forest certainly merit some words of praise.

After finishing our meal of hard rice, cooked with precious rain water, we started upstream again with the river becoming narrower as we advanced. Under the burning sun, the boatmen began to show fatigue, although they still kept on rowing, quenching their thirst with the dirty river water. We gave each boatmen a cigarette to show our appreciation of their exertion. Suddenly, with a vigorous "Hey ho!" the boatmen livened up and speeded the boat over the murky waters.

How annoying it was not to be able to understand each other's language. We had meant for them to have a smoke and take a rest, but the boatmen took us, to mean that we wanted them to exert even greater efforts.

Sultan's Hideout

"Look! There's a grove of coconut trees over there. Maybe there might be some houses there," someone cried out. As the canoe rounded the curve of the river, we sighted a house. So this was the house where the Bulungan Sultan, who had sent a secret messenger to the Japanese Forces, had hidden himself from the Dutch troops at the outset of the War of Greater East Asia. The unoccupied house, now falling to ruins, had become the playground of monkeys and wild boars.

While resting for a short space, we all spread out our washing, which had been done the day before, on the roof to dry. Suddenly with a stir of leaves above the roof some of our washing disappeared. The monkeys! We had come across countless bands of wild monkeys before, but here were red monkeys, long nosed monkeys, long tailed monkeys—each kind grouped together and jumping from branch to branch.

Leaving one boat moored at this point, the entire party was divided into two boats for embarking on the difficult passage that now lay before us. Wandering right and left up the branches and sub-branches of the river we came across giant trees, which the head oarsman explained to be either bangulas or pinowan trees. The party turned over the pages of the Malayan dictionary looking up the names of the trees. Bangulas means a broom to sweep the skies. True to its meaning, the giant tree shot its white trunk straight into the sky for several scores of meter with but a few leaves on the end of the branches.

With the flow hindered by decaying fallen trees, the foams became greater on the swift current. We were very grateful to the boatmen who now pulled the boats upward by vine ropes through waters infested with crocodiles. As we started to round a corner of the river at this point, the head boatman commenced to pound on a tin can, saying this was to scare off the savage Daiya tribes by the echoes resounding through the deep jungle quietness. He seemed frightened and struck the cans with all his might, for, he said, if ever we encountered the Daiya tribe they would shower us with poisoned arrows.

Singing In the Jungle

As the sun went down, we found a comparatively dry spot near the river bank to camp for the night. In the heart of the jungle our camp fire burned brightly in the darkness, the light playing on the strong manly faces of these men of the forests. The jealously guarded sake was distributed and the men started to sing impromptu songs to the tune of the native folk songs while the boatmen, forgetting their fatigue of the day, clapped their hands saying, "Joto, joto." (Fine, fine).

Morning broke, heralding in another day of difficult and dangerous traveling. We sailed on up the river Pinpin which was shadowed by tall thick trees, when suddenly something splashed on one side of the boat. Looking into the water we sighted a big snake of a green color gliding away by our boat and we were told that it was called the "hundred feet snake" because it is so venomous that if anyone is bitten by it he dies before he goes a hundred feet. We immediately armed ourselves by putting on puttees and gloves against a possible attack by the snake. Quite unexpectedly we caught a glimpse of a crocodile slowly coming out from the back of a big decayed tree, when the native coolies shouted "crocodile, crocodile." The crocodile must have been scared of our boat, because, turning round toward the boat it dived into the water.

A Strange Sight

One day we saw a massive tree swinging to and fro and looking up something huge, larger than a human body which swung down from the tree and disappeared into the nearby jungle. It was so sudden and fierce a sight that we found ourselves dumb with fear, unconsciously gripping our pistols end staring at the peculiar form just disappeared. It was evidently an orang-utan, its body covered with black fleecy hair.

The voyage was nothing other than a constantly flung challenge to mighty nature. The boat sailed on sometimes over shallow places, the boat scratching the bottom of the river and other times through swift water and wide streams.

"Look, there is Mt. Pinpin" some one shouted in the first boat which was going ahead of the others. When the mountain came into our sight, we became so excited and thrilled that we almost forgot our fatigue and all shouted aloud for joy. Going further up we came across two streams which we could not find on the map. We decided to take the left course, but the farther we went the deeper we found ourselves between the cliffs on both sides of the river. We had to spend a restless and anxious night on the boat. With the break of the dawn, we took our course back to the parting point of the stream and reset our course to the right.

Mt. Pinpin Reached

"At last we reached the foot of Mt. Pinpin, our final destination. It was the twentieth day since we first left Bulungan. When we set foot on the foot of the mountain yet untrodden by any human being, our feeling was of deep gratitude and exultation. We shouted "Banzai" as loudly as we could and bowed toward the Imperial Palace. Setting up a temporary tent we began our investigation in the thick jungles. It was so densely wooded that we could not see ten meters ahead and it seemed impossible in a dim light to distinguish soft wood from hard. In order to make sure which way we should go on, we commanded the native men to climb up the trees and find out the proper course to take, but at first they refused to climb up those trees, saying that they were afraid of enraging the spirit of the mountain. Those native inhabitants were firm believers in the existence of the mountain spirit. Being shouted at, they finally climbed up the tree reluctantly. Then our difficult march started after we had armed ourselves with swords and pistols. The ground was so thickly covered with decayed leaves hundred and thousand years old that our feet were dragged deep into the piles of leaves every time we took our steps. Once when our heads touched some branches of a tree, swarms of ants fell on us and our heads and necks became black with ants.

Going further into the depths of the jungle, the man at the head suddenly stopped. Evidently he came upon some footprints of a wild boar. Not a minute was lost before we took up our weapons and prepared for any kind of attack. Then someone shouted "leeches, leeches" and we found them stuck tightly on us. We soon cut them down with our knives. Those leeches in jungles are such a nuisance and so troublesome that they are commonly called "gangs of the jungles." We found the roots of trees rubbed down and covered with mud and were told that wild boars would rub in resin and over it some mud and repeat the same process countless times in order to make their skin strong and also to kill the worms stuck on their bodies.

Treasure House of Resin

On the ground we sighted heaps of resin all over the place, which looked like rocks. We could hardly believe that they were masses of resin some hundred years old. The jungle was truly a storehouse of resin. We felt as if we had opened a storehouse of Borneo lying at the foot of Mt. Pinpin.

The jungle was so deep and so widely spread that we could not tell whether we were marching ahead or going round and round on the same spot. We unwittingly found ourselves in a slough, the muddy water coming up to our knees. After a hard struggle, we succeeded in getting out of the mud, but our shoes were soaking wet and torn off. Our faces were swollen, evidently being poisoned by lacquer or some other poisonous plant, while our clothes were torn to shreds. We were so tired that we had no pep left to laugh at one another and looked no better off than beggars. Dragging our heavy legs we took the return course without saying a word to one another. However, no matter how tired and miserable we were, we still retained our courage and spirit and were determined to meet and overcome any and all dangers for the sake of accomplishing our mission.

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SCHOOL FOR INDIANS IS DUE IN HONGKONG

Japanese Government-General Approves Measure for Educating 3,000 Juveniles

Domei

HONGKONG, September 9.—Close on the heels of the recent opening of a Japanese national school as well as a number of Chinese primary and middle schools here, an Indian primary school is expected to open in the former British port city for educating 3,000 Indian children in the city.

The Japanese Government-General recently issued formal permission to the Hongkong Branch of the Indian Independence League, which will be entrusted with the management of the proposed Indian school.

The new Indian school will provide general primary courses as well as classes in Japanese language under a five-year system, including two-year elementary and three-year higher primary courses.

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SAVINGS INCREASED BY CO-OP SOCIETIES

Statement by Ministry Reveals Gain of ¥953,000,000 Scored Over Previous Year

According to a statement issued by the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry on Monday, the number of cooperative societies throughout the country totalled 14,724 at the end of 1941, a loss of 377 societies as compared with the end of 1940, and the number of the societies' members 7,949,000 at the end of 1941, a gain of 208,000 as compared with the end of 1940, reports Domei.

Of the various lines of business followed by the cooperative societies, continues Domei, outstanding is the remarkable gain scored by their trust departments in the amount of monetary savings which run up to ¥5,074,000,000 at the end of 1941, showing a gain of ¥953,000,000 as compared with the end of 1940.

Reflecting the colossal gain in monetary savings, the cooperative societies throughout the country are now rejoicing over the ¥976,000,000 under the item of idle money gained over the previous year, adds Domei.

Domei quotes the following list showing a comparative check-up of figures in connection with the cooperative societies all over the country:

(Monetary figures shown in ¥1,000)

	1941 end	Gain over 1940 end
Number of societies	14724	*377
Number of societies investigated	12,863	*536
Number of societies' members	7,949,706	208,748
Monetary savings	5,074,065	953,631
Loans out	1,204,603	60,405
Amount of sales	2,424,456	581,238
Amount of purchases	1,046,279	67,121
Fees	27,363	2,098
Monetary deposits	2,633,764	760,300
Valuable papers	1,249,528	200,073
Cash	73,479	6,968

Note: Figures marked * show losses as compared with the previous year.

KIRIN BEER

THE CHOICE OF THE MULTITUDE

FREEDOM FOR INDIA IS CRY OF STUDENTS

Several Million Pounds Lost As Result of Demonstrations Up to September 4

Led by students, the Indian people last month attacked government offices, police stations, transportation facilities and factories in their movement for independence, according to a Nichi Nichi dispatch from Canton.

According to a correspondent of the News Chronicle at New Delhi, damages caused by the movement up to September 4 were estimated at several million pounds sterling. The lowering efficiency in the production of munitions is far more serious in its effect than the actual damages.

Factory workers going on strikes numbered 10,000 in Bombay City and Bengal Province. In clashes with the police numerous casualties are reported on the factory workers.

Responding to Mahatma Gandhi's order to all Indian students to close their schools as the first step toward the disobedience movement, Indian students led the movement last month and even girl students participated.

Meanwhile in the northwestern part of India, the Hurres have enlarged their activities, the Nichi Nichi concludes.

The majority of the leaders of the Indian Nationalist party now have a correct understanding and appreciation of the international situation.

Early in May, the Working Committee adopted a resolution to the effect that it would not cooperate with the British Government in its activities in India against the Axis Powers.

In the middle of the month, Gandhi at last pointed out that it was the presence of the British political influence in India that invited the Japanese attack on that country and published an open letter, demanding the immediate and complete evacuation of British military forces from India. The Congress, or at least the majority led by Gandhi, thus discarded the policy of negative cooperation and returned to the old position of India for the Indians.

The Working Committee of the Congress held a conference in July and adopted a resolution, demanding the withdrawal of the British political influence from India and the establishment of a provisional government exclusively by the Indians, and requested the All-India Committee of the National Congress to vote for it.

The All-India Committee adopted the resolution and has been making efforts to realize their emancipation from the British yoke. This has brought them a step nearer to their ideal of India for the Indians, but they have a long way to go before they attain their objective.

Taking advantage of the condition in the Congress, the British Government perfected the board of councillors, which is the Cabinet of British India, by increasing the number of administrative offices and members. At present, the number of Cabinet members, who jointly assume the position of director of administrative offices are 15; 11 of whom are Indians who represent various minor political and religious bodies. The Indian National Congress and the Federation of Mohammedans spurned the offer of membership in the Cabinet.

Mitigated Its Policy

On the other hand, the British Government considerably mitigated its policy in controlling the Communist party as a measure to stimulate the anti-Axis atmosphere in India. At the same time, it adopted a drastic policy in suppressing the anti-British agitation of the progressive faction in the Congress made all possible efforts to cause internal splits, taking advantage of the confusion in the Congress.

Such was the political situation in India when the British Government suddenly rounded up the leaders of the Congress to forestall the non-obedience movement. Britain now pretends to have suppressed effectively the anti-British movement, but the swiftness with which the British authorities have taken drastic steps reveals how greatly they were concerned with a possible untoward development of the situation.

It is true that the Indian capitalist organization, which has been enjoying prosperity since the outbreak of the European War and is not apparently discontented over the situation as it was in 1930, has not been cooperating with the National Congress. As a matter of fact, however, a possibility for the development of a serious disturbance is in the offing, and the shortage of necessary foodstuffs is a case in point, causing no small worry to the British. India produces 26,500,000 tons of rice, about 10,000,000 tons of wheat and about 22,000,000 tons of other cereals a year. In addition to this, it imports about 1,500,000 tons of rice from Burma.

With this 60,000,000 tons of rice and cereals, India supports her population of 390,000,000. The crop, however, has not been good since July last year. What is more, the importation of rice from Burma has become impossible since last December. Under the circumstances, India is now suffering from a 10 per cent shortage of necessary foodstuffs. This is a very serious problem for India because the Indians have been living on the minimum of food to keep body and soul together.

The British authorities have been obsessed with fear of a possibility that the anti-British movement of the National Congress and the food problem may conspire to stimulate a nation-wide disturbance. It was for this reason that when the All-India Committee adopted the resolution of August 8, the British authorities arrested the leaders of the National Congress Party.

It goes without saying that in the future the British authorities will make all possible efforts to win over the Federation of Mohammedans, lesser religious bodies, and native Princes to their political camp and at the same time to suppress the anti-British agitators and cause internal splits in the Congress.

The Indian National Congress stands now at the cross-roads of independence and is blessed with all kinds of opportunities at home and abroad to go straight ahead without any hesitation for the attainment of their goal.

Southerners Show Active Cooperation

Even dispensing with their previous daily habit of taking siestas, all inhabitants of the Southern Regions are now rendering voluntary service in various fields of endeavors. Photo at left shows Indonesian women grinding rice under the comforting shadow of a palm tree, while on the right is depicted a novel procession of men carrying towels in bamboos to a certain unit commander.

Wat Mahadat, Sukothai in Thailand

Theatrical Notes

By Tsunejiro Amakata

With the advent of autumn, the traditional Kabuki and other stage shows in the capital will resume the legitimate activities, for which the local leading playhouses have started preparations despite the fact detailed plans have not been disclosed yet. Bright prospects are now being entertained for the October performance.

The majority of the so-called big ten Kabuki actors have been signed to an engagement at the Kabukiza where two elaborate performances are promised to be given daily. The top-notch players will be Uzayemon Ichimura, Koshiro Matsumoto, Kikugoro Onoye and Kichiyemon Nakamura.

At the Tokyo Gekijo, an excellent cast headed by Ennosuke Ichikawa and Sumizo Ichikawa will play. As the goodwill mission of the Japanese theatrical groups, Ennosuke and Sumizo are now visiting Manchoukuo for the celebration of the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Manchoukuo Empire, and are scheduled to return to the capital toward the end of this month.

Those who are admirers and supporters of the new drama may well be pleased to visit the Meijiza where the vanguard of the modern school theatrical troupe known as the Shinsei Shimpa will appear to stage plays reproducing the events and incidents of modern Japan.

Yaeko Mizutani and her own troupe called the Geijutsuza will make their first performance at the Imperial Theater next month.

Members of the Japan Actors' Association, which succeeded to raise the construction fund for military planes for the War and Navy Ministries last year, will attend a christening ceremony of a war plane to be held at the Tokorozawa airfield on September 20, by taking advantage of Aviation Day. This plane will be donated to the War Ministry. The plane for the Navy was officially christened as the "Haiyugo" (Wings of the Actors) last November at the Haneda airport.

Equipped with their repertoire program, the star dancers of the Takarazuka Girls' Opera Company will leave Tokyo on September 26 for Manchoukuo to extend congratulations for Manchoukuo's historical event of the 10th anniversary of its founding. Consisting of 29 dancers, the group will be headed by Otome Amatsu, Reiko Hatsune, Nishiki Kamiyo and Kimiko Sakuramachi, senior-grade players. They will play in Hsinking, Harbin, Dairen, Mukden and Keijo before returning to Japan at the end of October.

Depicting the meritorious services rendered by the Imperial Japanese Air Force in the War of Greater East Asia, "Kagayaku Ozora" (The Radiant Sky), a gorgeous musical-play, will be presented at the Kokusai Gekijo for the third week of this month. Headed by Ryuko Kawaji and Juroku Kurenai, members of the Shochiku revue troupe will play jointly.

For seven days from September 18, the Gekidan Todo, the leading juvenile dramatic troupe, will take over the Imperial Theater to present a new play called "Aozora Kyoshitsu" (The Classroom under the Blue Sky) by Uhei Iba.

Music Notes

By ONAMUN-MAS
Part II

From time immemorial, (like so many other fundamental questions), the nature of music has been perplexing our forefathers as well as us even now. Admitting that music is a very flexible art, we can answer only by means of an equally flexible definition; "Music is a concrete expression of humanity's latent urge toward ideals through the medium of sound."

In music everything is relative. The only absolute in music is "the Beautiful," which of course varies according to the individual. Music, like any other form of expression, gives an outlet to the Welkin of ever surging human emotions and ideals. A world which we dream of; a world of happiness and tranquility; a world of emancipation; in short, a world of ideals. This world is full of such music, from Palestrina and Bach through Beethoven and Brahms down to the present.

The music of Bach, Beethoven and Brahms and, perhaps in a little less degree, of Handel, Haydn, Mozart, Schubert and so on, has that quality of universality and a broad line of musical substance, which also presupposes all the delicate nuances of human thoughts and feelings, which are hinted rather than deliberately stressed, as we find in the characters of Dante, Goethe or Shakespeare. As we approach our own time, there seems to be a tendency to steep more and more into a narrower limit and to explore within rather than without, together with strong, local propensities and almost an hysterical fastidiousness and a craving for technical indefectibility, which is usually a sign of decadence and a lack of stout musical substance of universal character. Music, like any other form of human creations, has its strength and limitations. Thus, if we go beyond the extent assigned to music, we shall have only chaos and turmoil. In short, noise instead of music will be produced. Music shows its power when it treats of such abstract concepts as Love, Hatred, Joy, Sorrow, Truth, Justice, Grace, Sublimity and so on. But, if we attempt to treat music as if it were a concrete language (like the one we use every day), it will evade us forever, for its kingdom is in Arcadia.

How complex a thing is this question of "appreciating music," the more earnestly we think about it the more we come to perceive its manifold intrinsicalities. Picasso, that prodigious artist, says "Don't try to understand," and how well he explains those inexplicables in a few words! He means that in art the intellect alone is insufficient. Our primitive instinct highly tempered by an intense sense of the beautiful, that is what we really need in the appreciation of any creative works of art.

When we deliberate upon this question of "re-creating" musical works through the media of an executant-musician and a musical instrument, it is a far more complex affair than we imagine. For instance, what a host of factors are necessary to "re-create" even a humble piece of musical work on a musical instrument in the way it should be "re-created." Another nomenclature given to this process of turning a "silent" music into a "live" music is "interpretation." It is only a question of degrees whether this interpretation being in its embryonic stage or in its consummate maturity. Anyone who has some serious works of musical composition must have noticed that peculiar feeling of "helplessness." It is because the present system of notation is not at all an ideal one and far from being perfect. But we all have to put-up with it, for there is nothing better. Although I think, this inability of the present system of notation to put down exactly and precisely as the composer wants his music to be, has much to do with the so called "freedom of interpretation" and I still think, it is a blessing in disguise. For what monotony we should have if all the performers were to play exactly alike, which is theoretically quite possible, although actually such a state of affairs would never occur even if some one found a system of notation so perfect that there could be no room left for any deviation, either agogically, dynamically or in any other paraphernalia of expression.

(To Be Continued)

MINISTRY APPROVES 4 CULTURE PICTURES

'Bubble,' 'Bases for South,' 'National Employment Office,' 'Burma War' Endorsed

The Education Ministry has recently approved the following pictures as culture features. They are "Awa" (Bubble) by Riken; "Minami Ye No Kichi" (The Bases for the South) by Daimai-Tonichi; "Kokumin Shokugyojo" (The National Employment Office) by Juiya; and "Biruma Senki" (The War Report of Burma) by Nichiyei.

In compliance with the rapid development of administration in the Southern Regions, the South Seas Motion Picture Association has decided to increase its staff members at the branch offices in Shonanto, Saigon, Bangkok, Manila and Hanoi, which were established some time ago.

To introduce the various phases of the wartime industries in Japan, the Kokusai Bunka Shinkokai has recently requested the Toho studio to produce "Seitetsu-hen" (Iron Manufacturing), one of the series of culture features dealing with the productive capacity of industrial Japan. The picture was completed recently and several versions of the same picture with French, Burmese, Chinese and Malayan languages are now being edited for shipment to the countries in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

With the location shot in Hongkong having been completed, the shooting of "Eikoku Kuzururu no Hi" (The Day When Britain Collapsed), a war melodrama by Daiyei, has commenced under the direction of Shigeo Tanaka. Meanwhile, the cast has been arranged. The leading roles will be taken by Yasushi Nagata, Jun Usami, Kiyo Kuroda, Ichiro Izawa, and Yotaro Tsukimi.

As the 11th and 12th recommendation of this year, "Marei Senki" (The War Diary of Malaya), and "Sorano Shimpei" (God-Sent Fighters of the Air) by Nichiyei have been endorsed by the Education Ministry as excellent culture films. "The War Diary of Malaya" covers not only the brilliant activities of the Imperial Japanese Forces in the occupation of Singapore but also the rapid progress of reconstruction of the birth of Shonan Island. "God-Sent Fighters of the Air" is fully devoted dealing with the valiant movement of the mighty Japanese parachutist unit. These pictures will shortly be shipped to the Southern Regions through the South Seas Motion Picture Association, for which the French, English and Thai versions of the film will be produced.

Extensive preparations have been made by the leading motion picture producers for the release of new pictures during the New Year holidays, when "The Opium War" featuring Enrosuke Ichikawa, "Moonlight Sonata," a musical screen play, and "Three Bridegrooms" are promised to be distributed on local screen.

To Increase Personnel

To further bolster the reconstruction operations in the Southern Regions, the Navy Ministry announced a wholesale increase in the number of civilian officials of the Navy Ministry to be dispatched to work for the Japanese Naval Administration in the Southern Regions.

THRONE TO GET WAR FILMS

Army Recording Activities of Scribes in P.I.

Domei

MANILA, September 6.—The Press Section of the Japanese Army in the Philippines is making a documentary moving picture, recording the frontline activities of Japanese war correspondents, photographers, and cameramen during the Philippines Campaign for presentation to His Majesty the Emperor, it was learned today.

It is understood that the film will be ready by the end of October.

Kansai Notes

At 9.30 a.m. Tuesday, September 8, the ninth Imperial Rescript Observance Day concurrently marking the passing of one month since the beginning of the current civil disobedience movement in India, nearly forty Indian residents in Kobe paid homage at the Gokoku Shrine for the War Dead at Kamitsutsui, Kobe.

Marching up behind the Rising Sun and Indian nationalist flags, the local Indians lined up four deep before the Shrine, to receive the blessings of the priest. Following this they offered silent prayer for the repose of the souls of the Japanese officers and men who have fallen for the cause of freeing East Asia from Anglo-American imperialism and for the Indian patriots who have given up their lives in their struggle for independence. As director of the Kobe chapter of the Indian Independence League, Tekchand Mehra offered a sacred branch to the altar of the Shrine.

The Indian community of Kobe has decided to pay homage at the Gokoku Shrine on each Imperial Rescript Observance Day hereafter.

New arrivals at the Oriental Hotel on September 8 included: Mrs. Ito and son, Mr. M. Takahashi, Mr. Rin Fuku Ko, Mr. and Mrs. Kobayashi, Mr. and Mrs. Yamada, Mr. Y. Masudo, Mr. M. Oda, Mr. N. Oda, Mr. N. Matsukuma.

Quake Rocks Kanto

A slight tremor was experienced about 1 o'clock Wednesday morning in the Kanto, Tohoku and the Chubu districts.

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According to the emergency postal regulations now in force, advertisements or replies to the same should be TYPEWRITTEN and accompanied by the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

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FOREIGNER wants to rent furnished bedroom, bathroom, study and kitchen. Reply to Mimkoff, Imperial Hotel, Tokyo. Bulgarian.

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MEDIUM-SIZE Japanese or foreign house, if possible with garden, wanted to exchange for comfortable bungalow on Yokohama Bluff. Box 302, Japan Times, Yokohama.

Wanted to Rent, Yokohama

SMALL foreign or Japanese style house, furnished or unfurnished, or 1-2 rooms with breakfast, wanted immediately by Swiss gentleman. Apply Weiss, 89-D, Yamate-cho, Naka-ku, Yokohama.

WANTED furnished house or 2 furnished rooms by Swiss bachelor in Yokohama. Reply New Grand Hotel, Room 212.

Real Estate, Wanted

REAL estate bought, sold or administered. Apply to Kurasawa Real Estate Agency, 126 Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kamata 3517.

For Sale

KODAK Graphlex camera, F 4.5 Tessar shutter from 10 to 1000, with roll holder and film pack. Box 303, Japan Times, Tokyo.

PIANO, upright, German action in good condition. Also radio-gramophone, large size. Apply Box 304, Japan Times, Tokyo.

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FOREIGN furniture, clothes, sewing machines, pianos, gramophones, carpets and refrigerators at very attractive prices. M. Sensui Shoten, 126, 3-chome, Motomachi, Yokohama. Tel. 2-2336.

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USED furniture bought at high prices. C. Matsushita, furniture merchant, No. 173 Motomachi 4-chome, Naka-ku, Yokohama. Tel. Honkyoku 2-4448.

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K. IIZUKA, D.D.S. (Penn., U.S.A.). Specialist in crown, bridge and porcelain work. Office hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Room 651 (6th floor), Marunouchi Bldg., Tokyo. Tel. Marunouchi 23-0648.

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MEDICAL

HIBIYA-HOSPITAL. Surgery, skin and blood diseases. Director Dr. S. Fukase, M.D. English and German spoken. Hours: 9-11 a.m., 2-6 p.m. 3 minutes from Imperial Hotel and Shimbashi Station. Tel. 57-2890.

PROF. Dr. S. Miyashita. Eye Specialist. English and German spoken. Hours: 2:30-5 p.m. Weekdays only. Daiichi-Sogo Building, Kyobashi tram crossing Tel. Kyobashi 56-4464.

PROF. Dr. Med. H. Grauert. Hours 11-1 or by appointment. German, Japanese, English, French, Spanish spoken. Medical Office, No. 35 Yamashita-cho, Yokohama (opposite Center Hotel). Tel. 2-2060.

PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m., 2-6 p.m.; mornings only on Sundays and holidays. 1 Ginza-nishi 8-chome, 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi; a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. 57-0315.

TUBERCULOSIS specialist. Toyo Naika Hospital, 15, Kudan 4-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kudan 33-0062, 0063. Owned and supervised by T. Takata. Sanatorium — the Nankoin, Chigasaki, Kanagawa Prefecture. Tel. Chigasaki No. 2.

General

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4. NIPPON NEWS, No. 118—Aerial Naval Pilots sleep enshrined in eternity—Reconstruction of Rangoon is now in progress

Admission: 24 sen (inclusive of tax after December) for Adults. 10 sen for Children

SELECTED GERMAN PICTURES

10th—16th
Jan Kiepura Magda Schneider
DAS LIED EINER NACHT

17th—20th
Rudolph Forster Elizabeth Bergner
ARIANE

21st—23rd
Rudolf Forster Paula Wessley
DIE GANZ GROSSEN TORHEITEN

24th—30th
DER SPRINGER VON PON TRESINA

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10th—13th KOENIGSWALTZER
14th—16th CAPRIZZIO

FOUNDRY EQUIPMENT TO BE STANDARDIZED

Specifications for Iron-Making Machinery, Etc. to Be Limited To 25 Classes

Simplified standardization of iron manufacturing equipment and iron products, which is essential for productivity expansion, is expected to be formulated by the Iron and Steel Control Association by the end of this month in view of the clamor for this step heard in industrial quarters, the Chugai Shogyo reports.

On a concrete schedule being adopted by the association, work is to commence in close cooperation with the competent authorities for the standardization of furnaces, machinery, machine tools and their products.

The Iron and Steel Control Association, the paper recalls, organized an experts' committee in May last year in connection with iron manufacturing equipment and the subcommittees formed respectively on steelmaking, iron manufacturing, rolling, processing and auxiliary enterprises conducted inquiries until three of them, those on steelmaking, iron manufacturing and rolling, succeeded in drafting concrete plans for the desired standardization, while the remaining two subcommittees, on processing and subsidiary enterprises, are expected to complete their plans by the end of this month.

Reduced to 25 Classes

According to the agreement reached by these committees, continues the paper, the various descriptions of manufacturing equipment will be classified into five items, namely, steelmaking equipment, iron manufacturing equipment, rolling equipment, processing equipment and auxiliary equipment. Again, each of these five items will be classified into five subordinate items, making the total of subordinate items 25. This means that the equipment hitherto handled under a large variety of descriptions in connection with the iron and steel industry is now to be limited to 25 items.

It is understood, goes on the paper, that raw materials for the industrialists concerned will henceforth be delivered according to the newly specified items of equipment so as to contribute much toward the acceleration of iron and steel production.

Incidentally the paper reveals that the Industrial Machinery Control Association is scheduled to effect the simplification of rules for the description of manufacturing equipment exacted by the parties engaged in the production of key commodities.

In view, observes the paper, of the need for creating a perfect autarchy of key commodities for domestic use under the War of Greater East Asia, it is necessary to standardize the rules for the limitation of descriptions of machinery required for the production of key commodities so as not to impair the enforcement of the productivity expansion program.

The Industrial Machinery Control Association had been in touch with experts of the Iron and Steel Control Association, Coal Control Association and the Mine Control Association in connection with the desired standardization of machinery required by the parties engaged in the production of iron, coal, petroleum and other key commodities till they agreed on a concrete plan which they hope to put into practice at the earliest possible date on receipt of approval from the competent authorities, the Chugai adds.

CHOSEN'S NITRIC INDUSTRY TO BE DEVELOPED MORE

Showa Steel Works Plays Vital Role; Other Concerns to Follow in Footstep

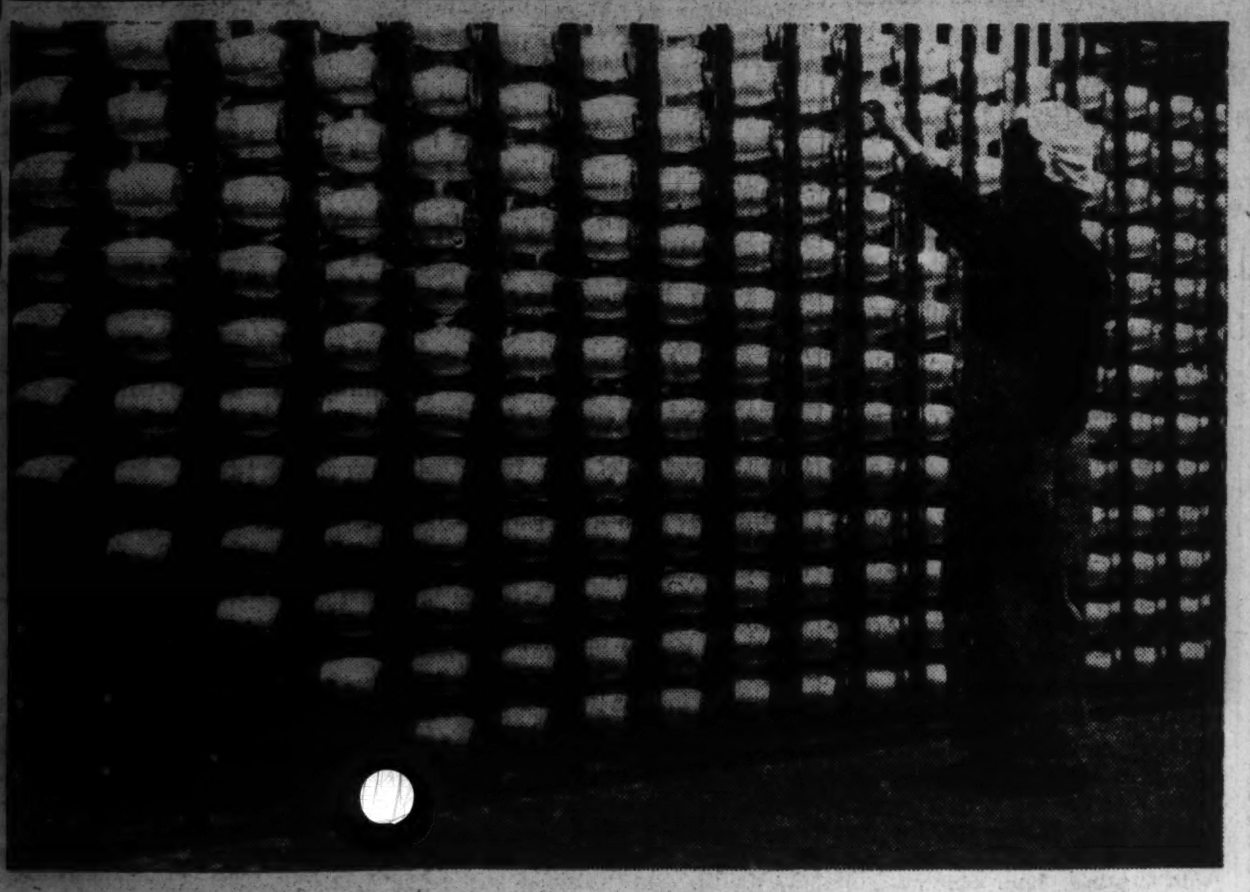
The nitric industry of Chosen, which has been placed on a fair way to greater development due to the extension of its field of activities in South Chosen by the Showa Steel Works, is now furnished with excellent opportunities to take bigger strides toward further development, says Domei.

Following the establishment recently of a branch factory in South Chosen by the Showa Steel Works, the Japan Nitric Industry Company and the Sumitomo Company have decided on the establishment of their Aluminum Works in North Chosen and another region of the peninsula in the near future.

The Chosen Works of the Japan Nitric Industry Company will be operated by hydro-electric power from the Yalu River. In this respect no definite plan has been published as yet by the Sumitomo Company.

The Kobe Steel Works is expected to work in cooperation with the Japan Aluminum Company of North Chosen with the object of increasing its magnesium output.

Watching Every Strand



Each strand of this rayon yarn has to be inspected to see that it is strong enough for weaving. Wonders have been worked in the manufacture of artificial yarn to supplement natural fibers and it is steadily being improved for strength and prolonged wear.

SHARES GAIN BRISKLY ON BULLISH EXCHANGE

Long-Term Section Particularly Active—Jump of ¥3.30 Scored In Spot Market

The Tokyo Stock Exchange yesterday witnessed a marked revival of the bullish trend due to the contemplated improvement of the system of transactions in the short-term section coupled with the successful drives of the German Forces on the eastern front.

In the long-term section, the major half of the listed wares went briskly ahead. For example, Japan Electric Power recorded a sharp gain of ¥2.70, Tokyo Iron Rope and Hakodate Shipbuilding ¥1.90 each, Japan Precision Machine, Hemp Yarn Spinning and Ebara Works ¥1.70 each, Tokyo Rayon ¥1.80, Japan Piston ¥1.60, N.Y.K. ¥1.30, its new ¥1.50, Japan Gunpowder, Kotobuki Heavy Industrial and Kurashiki Rayon ¥1.40 each.

The short-term section was comparatively firm with a gain of ¥1.20 scored by Japan Beer, new, featuring the market.

The spot market was continuously bullish. Okuma Iron Works bounced up ¥3.30 and its new ¥2.00 at one bound in anticipation of an increase of its capital and an expansion of its enterprises. At the same time, Japan Electric Power jumped up ¥1.60, Kawanami Shipbuilding ¥1.80 hitting a new high of ¥123.80, Kanto Hydro Power ¥2.00, and its new ¥1.50.

Yesterday's closing prices of the key wares in the short-term market were: Tokyo Stock, new ¥131.60, N.Y.K. ¥110.90, its new ¥94.00, Kanebo Spinning ¥152.30, its new ¥100.00, S.M.R. ¥73.70 and Mitsubishi Heavy Industrial ¥88.90.

Long-Term Section

Yesterday's closing prices of select issues in the long-term section were:

First Section	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
	—Delivery—		
Kanebo Spinning (50)	154.5	154.9	155.0
Do, new (12½)	100.9	101.5	101.4
Teikoku Rayon (50)	85.4	....	85.0
Kanegafuchi Ind. (50)	....	73.5	73.7
Second Section			
N. Y. K. (50)	110.7	....	111.0
Do, new (37½)	94.5	....	94.6
O. S. K. (50)	....	....	100.8
Uraga Shipbuilding	91.2	....	92.0
Mitsubishi Mining (50)	106.5	....	105.9
Third Section			
S. M. R. (50)	73.8	....	73.7
Do, new (12½)	23.8	24.1	....
M'bishi Elec. Mach.(50)	145.0	....	144.8
Japan Oils and Fats (50)	68.1	68.1	68.9
Japan Beer (50)	....	112.9	....
Tropical Ind. (42½)	....	....	46.0
Sumatra Dev., new (37½)	49.6	....	50.5
Asahi Glass (50)	132.0	132.6	133.0
Toa Tobacco (50)	99.5	99.2	98.6
Manchou Tobacco, n (35)	53.2	53.3	53.5

Short-Term Section	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock, new	131.8	2.0	1.6	131.6
N. Y. K., old	111.1	1.2	0.9	109.9
Do. new	94.1	4.3	4.0	94.0
Kanebo Spin.	153.0	3.0	2.3	152.3
Do. new	100.2	0.2	99.9	100.0
Teikoku Rayon, n.	84.9	5.1	4.6	84.6
Osaka Stock, new	71.0	1.1	0.8	....
Japan Steel Tube	77.4	7.5	7.2	67.6
Japan Oil	77.6	7.9	7.5	77.6
S. M. R.	73.6	..	..	73.7
Mitsubishi Heavy	89.0	9.0	8.9	88.9
Toyo Rayon, new	....	67.0	..	67.0
Japan Beer, new	51.5	2.6	1.5	52.6
Nichiro Fishery	83.7	3.7	3.5	....
Japan Fishery, new	49.3	9.5	9.3	49.3
Japan Sugar, new	..	..	..	74.5
Japan Mining	57.5	7.6	7.5	57.6
Manchou Ind.	58.0	..	..	58.0

Ministry Gets New Section

To further rationalize the fixing of the prices of important commodities, the Commerce and Industry Ministry on September 6 announced the creation within the Ministry of the Section of Cost Price Appraisal, reports Domei.

Closing Quotations Of Key Stocks And Bonds

Yesterday's closing prices of key stocks and bonds on the Tokyo Stock Exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new (short-term)	131.60	+0.20
N.Y.K., new (short-term)	94.00	—0.30
Kanebo Spinning, new (short-term)	100.00	+0.40
Gov't Bond, Kogo 5%	107.80	+0.30

TO CONSOLIDATE COASTAL FISHING

Preparations Also Being Made To Perfect Deliveries of Maritime Products

Referring to the so-called new structure of Japan's fishing industry, one of the many noteworthy renovations carried out by Agriculture and Forestry Minister Hiroya Ino, Domei reports that the same Ministry is now busy making preparations for the consolidation of this country's coastal fishing industry in parallel with that of the pelagic fishing industry which has already been subjected to the competent authorities' control.

At the same time, adds Domei, the Ministry is going ahead with the consolidation of the machinery for deliveries of maritime products throughout the country so as to create a flawless demand and supply situation of maritime products, including edible products, oils and fats and fertilizers.

Domei further reveals the following outline of the program contemplated by the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry:

(1) The first-stage consolidation shall be carried out by effecting the amalgamation of the wholesale guilds of raw and pickled fishes, based on the classification of central market places located in the specificed areas of consumption (Tokyo-Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto-Osaka-Kobe and Moji-Shimonoseki). On the other hand, preparations are now being made for the amalgamation of fruit and vegetable wholesale guilds in the same areas, and the wholesale guilds of raw fishes and pickled fishes shall be urged to follow in their suit and maintain close relations with local fruit and vegetable wholesale guilds.

(2) The second-stage consolidation shall be effected by creating a control agency, provisionally named the Fish Delivery Control Corporation, in each specified area of consumption, comprising wholesale guilds of raw fishes and pickled fishes, according to the classification of central market places. The new control agency shall be made to engage in deliveries for consumption by the Army and Navy, restaurants and other eating places, individual households and in deliveries outside their respective areas.

(3) The third-stage consolidation shall be effected by creating a nationwide control agency, provisionally named the Nationwide Fish Delivery Control Corporation, comprising fish delivery control corporations in the specified areas of consumption. It is thereby contemplated to realize ubiquitous fish supplies all over the country.

With a view to facilitating the projected consolidation, the regulations now in function for control over raw fish deliveries will be suitably modified by the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry.

IMPROVEMENT SEEN IN BANKS' BUSINESS

Huge Deposits With Six Leading Banks Endorse Success of Savings Drive

Endorsing the success of the nationwide savings drive as well as the smooth absorption of Government bonds and the progress of the supply of industrial funds to wartime industries, a marked improvement was noted in the business results of the Mitsui, Mitsubishi, Daiichi, Yasuda, Sumitomo and Sanwa banks in the first half of this year, the Asahi reported Monday.

It was revealed that the total deposits with the six leading banks as at the close of June this year aggregated ¥17,400,000,000, representing a sharp increase of ¥1,950,000,000 and ¥3,260,000,000 as compared with the corresponding figures for the second half and the first half of 1941, respectively.

Loans to munitions industries and other wartime undertakings topped the ¥9,900,000,000 mark, rising ¥790,000,000 as compared with the preceding six months and ¥1,830,000,000 as compared with the first six months of 1941, thus indicating the positive cooperation of monetary organs with the wartime productivity expansion drive of the Government.

Valuable securities in the hands of the six leading banks totalled ¥6,420,000,000, up by ¥980,000,000 as compared with the preceding half and ¥1,250,000,000 as compared with the first half of 1941, it was further disclosed.

Rise of Bonds Noteworthy

Particularly noteworthy was the rise of the amount of Government bonds possessed by the six banks, which stood at ¥4,540,000,000 as at the end of June, this year, the Asahi report disclosed.

The report also revealed that the combined profit of the six leaders in the first half totalled ¥38,000,000, or an increase of ¥1,290,000 as compared with the second half of 1941 and ¥1,930,000 as compared with the first half of 1941.

Business results of the six leading banks in Japan as reported by the Asahi were as follows:

Combined Profits of Six Leaders in First Half of 1942
(In ¥1,000)

Banks	First Half 1942	Second Half 1941	First Half 1941
Mitsui	6.034	5,871	5.907
Mitsubishi	5.997	5.986	5.834
Daiichi	6.814	6.038	5.877
Yasuda	7.425	7.292	7.194
Sumitomo	6.179	6.056	5.947
Sanwa	6.276	6.203	6.033
Total	38.725	37,426	36.792

Accounts of Six Leading Banks at End of June 1942
(In ¥1,000)

Items	First Half 1942	Increase Compared with Second Half 1941	Increase Compared with First Half 1941
Deposits	17,495,481	1,951,632	3,266,944
Loans	9,094,533	840,280	1,659,446
Discounted Bills	774,699	112,020	114,229
Valuable Securities in Hand	6,420,663	984,957	1,255,380
Government Bonds	4,542,960	769,964	824,936
Debentures	1,292,193	183,316	364,920

Deposits
(Millions of Yen)

	First Half 1942	Second Half 1941
Mitsui	2,117	1,789
Mitsubishi	2,371	2,067
Daiichi	2,790	2,594
Yasuda	3,291	3,880
Sumitomo	3,372	3,007
Sanwa	3,544	3,294

Bill Clearings
September 9
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	226,891	122,209
Balance	24,443	20,404

SHINGO TSUDA URGED TO TAKE VITAL POST

But He Is Unwilling to Accept Control Body's Presidency —More Efforts Likely

The Cotton Spinners' Federation of Japan held a meeting at the New Osaka Hotel on September 7 to discuss all matters concerning the recommendation of Shingo Tsuda, president of the Kanegafuchi Spinning Company to the post of president of the Cotton and Staple Fiber Control Association as informally agreed upon among the competent authorities as well as among all the spinning interests in the country, says Domei.

Those present at the meeting, besides Mr. Tsuda were Gengo Odera, president of the Dai Nippon Spinning Company, Keizo Seki, president of the Yamato Spinning Company, Bunpei Hori, president of the Fuji Spinning Company, Seiji Uchida, president of the Nisshin Spinning Company, Mokuo Hara, president of the Kurashiki Spinning Company, Kazuyoshi Mimura, a director of the Dai Nippon Spinning Company, and the representative of the Spinning Federation of Japan.

Mr. Tsuda, however, is reported to have rejected the offer since his services were required at the Kanegafuchi Spinning Company of which he is the president. The Spinning Federation of Japan and every spinning interest represented at the meeting repeated their earnest wishes that Mr. Tsuda should accept the important post for which, they said, there was no better candidate. No agreement, however, was reached between Mr. Tsuda and the spinning interests concerned, which are resolved to exercise further efforts in this connection with the aid of Nobusuke Kishi, Commerce and Industry Minister entertains the same opinion as these spinning interests.

Final efforts will be exercised by these spinning interests to overcome the difficulty at a meeting to be convened by them at the Imperial Hotel on September 15. In consideration of the important situation in which Japan stands at present, Mr. Tsuda, it is expected, will be persuaded to accept the offer.

Economic Role Of Philippines Probed

(Continued from Page 6)

that the industries in different countries of East Asia will be able to develop uniformly, and ultimately attain a general prosperity in conformity with Japan's conception of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Third Problem

The third problem arises from the fact that Japan is now in a position where she may lead other nations in the sphere in the establishment of their import and export programs, keeping their mutual welfare and prosperity in mind, particularly with reference to their trade with those outside the sphere. In this attempt, which concerns their mutual control, the spirit of mutual sustenance and prosperity must never for a moment be contaminated with the thoughts of selfish gains and exploitations. Thus, it is Japan's aim to lead the former's trade to be carried on within the sphere, in conformity with this spirit, and in her trade with outsiders, to protect her economy, even to the setting up of necessary protective tariffs.

The Philippines will become a center of investments. As new enterprises open up with the development of the Co-Prosperity Sphere, various channels for investment, such as the establishment of public utilities, railroads and highways, and mining enterprises, will arise. Unquestionably, Manila will become one of the great centers of capital investment.

The currency of the Philippines plays an important part in her economics, particularly in regard to her foreign trade. Formerly dependent upon America for her entire economic structure, she linked her peso with the American dollar. Since the outbreak of the current hostilities, this relation has been completely severed, and her peso hooked up with the Japanese yen. With this tie up, which eliminates so much of the question of foreign exchange with other countries, Japan's trade with her will be greatly simplified. Her trade relations with the Philippines will be smoothed to the extent of eliminating troublesome competition with other countries in the import and export of her goods. It will have a far-reaching effect on Japan's relationships with her, setting up, in short, a mutual, fundamental economic relationship.

The gradual elimination of all pernicious American influences, including her economic interests in the Philippines, is taking place, and Japan is steadily revealing her economic strength. The aim of her economic advance, without gainsay, is foundation of "Aji-no-moto," that the establishment of a Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. Under this principle economic problems of the Philippines are expected to be solved, and a meet policy set up. To meet the economic problems of the Philippines with cheap sympathy, as America has done, is to invite contempt, for however a temporary benefit it may prove, such make-shift sympathy will get nowhere in the long run, and may ultimately prove a thorn in the side. Therefore, it is Japan's aim to lead the peoples of the southern sphere with her great ideal of universal concord, Hakko-Ichiu.

BIG BUSINESS PUSHERS

Connected With More Than a Score of Companies, Chuji Suzuki Now Devoting His Main Strength to Japan Fertilizer and Showa Electric Industries

The Japan Fertilizer Co. and the Showa Electric Industries, Ltd., two of the biggest concerns in Japan whose importance has been placed in the limelight of public attention particularly since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia may well be proud of having their chief executive in the person of Chuji Suzuki. The reason for this is to be found in an article in a recent issue of the magazine "Diamond" in which the personality of Mr. Suzuki is described at some length.

Although Mr. Suzuki is at present connected with more than twenty companies in some capacity or other, begins the article, it is as director-general of the Japan Fertilizer Co., and as president of the Showa Electric Industries, Ltd. that he is putting forth his main strength and energy.

Comparatively New

It was in April, last year, that he was appointed to the former post, while the assumption of the latter office dates back to August, 1940, so the duration of office in both cases is as yet comparatively short. And yet with the importance of the roles which the respective companies are called upon to play in the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere growing greater as the war situation progresses, higher expectations are being entertained as to his executive ability, which is of first-class order and for which he has already gained a reputation.

The Japan Fertilizer Co. was established in July, 1940, as a national-policy corporation capitalized at ¥50,000,000, whose mission was to exercise unitary control over raw materials and products covering all kinds of fertilizers. The first director-general was the late Nobuteru Mori. On his death Mr. Suzuki was appointed to succeed him, due probably to his profound knowledge and experience in the manufacture and sale of manures over a long period.

Fertilizers Vital

Since the opening of the War of Greater East Asia, the national food problem has assumed much importance and as fertilizers have an inseparable relationship with this problem, the management of the Japan Fertilizer Co. calls for greater forethought and sagacity. When the late Mr. Mori became president, he had emphasized the advisability of publishing the process for ammonia sulphate manufacturing and, accompanied by experts concerned, made a tour of inspection of all the principal plants throughout the country. Into what new fields Mr. Suzuki will strike out for himself is a matter on which the attention of the business world is focussed.

The Showa Electric Industries, Ltd. was organized as a result of a merger between the Japan Electric Industries, Ltd. and the Showa Fertilizer Co. with a capital of ¥110,000,000. The principal products of the company include aluminum, nitrolime, potassium chlorate and other electrochemical products. In addition, it operates coal mines and produces special steel.

Directors Changed

On joining the Showa Electric Industries, Ltd, Mr. Suzuki carried out a wholesale shakeup in the board of directors. He abolished the vice-president system and instituted a system of managing directors, selecting from among the junior members of the staff officers who will be directly responsible to the president. To all the staff of the Company he solemnly stressed the importance of self-awakening to existing situation. These steps may be regarded as part of reforms which he contemplates to make in the Company's general structure.

With a view to strengthening the company's financial position, he recently effected a reduction of dividends to shareholders from 10 per cent to 8 per cent.

These measures taken at the very moment when the management of the Company was turning inert in consequence of successive expansions, eloquently prove the stuff Mr. Suzuki is made of.

Mr. Suzuki has grown big, together with his elder brother the late Mr. Saburosuke Suzuki, on the seasoning preparation which has won world-wide repute.

It is reported that the efforts expended by the Suzuki brothers to make "Aji-no-moto" such a success were something extraordinary. The elder brother Saburosuke took charge of the management and sales end of the enterprise and the younger brother Chuji stayed at the factory for years on end devoting his whole energies to the improvement of factory equipment and manufacturing process. It was in June 1907 when the Suzuki Shoten was established under a partnership system that the business conditions took a turn for the better. In June 1917 the firm was changed to a joint-stock organization, and at present it is known under the style of the Suzuki Provisions Industry Co., capitalized at ¥25,000,000.

On the death of his brother, the president, in March 1931, Mr. Suzuki succeeded to his post and took over all the affairs of the company, but in August 1940, he transferred the presidency to Mr. Saburosuke Suzuki, junior, himself remaining as counsellor.

Mr. Suzuki was born in February, 1875 in Kanagawa near Yokohama and graduated from the Yokohama Commercial School. Behind the success of the Suzuki brothers shine the strong will and well-directed education by their mother. Mr. Suzuki enjoys robust health and takes delight in working, which is his only hobby.

BRANCH STORES IN SOUTH PLANNED BY MATSUZAKAYA

Hotels Also to Be Opened at Leading Cities in Occupied Areas for Army Men

Marking another positive advance of Japan's economic construction in the occupied areas, the Matsuzakaya Department Store, one of the largest in Japan, at its directors' meeting Monday announced its plan to open branches at principal cities in the southern regions including Hongkong, Kuala Lumpur and Palembang.

It is understood that the Matsuzakaya Store will also open hotels in leading cities in the southern regions for Army officers and men as well as those who are connected with the Army.

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Tohoku—32 Omachi, Fukushima.
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Vice-Governor: Seiichiro Arai, Esq.
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TOKYO, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1942

The True Japanese Spirit

A high tribute is due to a detachment of the Japanese landing party on Makin Island, the northernmost isle in the Gilbert archipelago, who, with the dauntless courage and superb devotion to duty which are characteristic of the Sons of the Yamato race, defended the island against the overwhelming odds of hostile invaders. As was reported in our Monday issue, the island of Makin was invaded by some 200 Americans at daybreak on August 17, and soon afterwards another enemy contingent landed at a different point on the island, so that the small Japanese garrison was attacked by the enemy on both sides. The invaders were efficiently equipped with machine-guns, automatic rifles, hand grenades, etc., and, moreover, they were numerically superior to the Japanese garrison. Desperate though the situation was which thus suddenly arose, the members of the Japanese landing party on guard duty there did not betray the slightest perturbation of mind, for, charged, as they were with guard duty on a small isolated isle, which constitutes the easternmost extremity of the territory under Japanese occupation in the Pacific, they were always prepared for the worst. At the news of the invasion, therefore, they sprang to their duty and faced the situation calmly but firmly without the least sign of trepidation. "We are resolved to fight to the last man in defense of the island," said the wireless which the Japanese Naval Headquarters at a certain base received from the commander of the garrison the same morning. What transpired shows that, true to the garrison commander's last message, all defended the island at the hazard of their lives, many actually laying down their lives. Thanks to the timely arrival of Japanese naval planes, the situation was saved and most of the invaders beat a retreat the same night.

Japanese planes continued bombing the following day and contact was established with the Japanese on the ground. Some sixty American marines under the command of a lieutenant, who had lost the chance to get away and been left behind on the island, finding it impossible to endure the heavy attacks from Japanese air and land forces, decided to surrender and entrusted a written application for surrender to an inhabitant of the island with the request that it be taken to the proper Japanese quarters. This note of surrender did not reach the Japanese command until August 23, however, owing to the fact that the native custodian of the epistle failed to deliver it to the Japanese commander earlier for some reason or other. In the meantime, the entrapped enemy who had been anxiously awaiting a favorable reply became very uneasy, and fearing the consequences, took to lighters and managed to escape from the island, though some were foiled in the attempt and taken prisoner.

The invasion of the island by the enemy ended in a fiasco in this way. The small Japanese garrison held its position successfully against the overwhelming odds in a fighting which lasted forty long hours, while the enemy, balked in his guerilla tactics, lost more than half of his strength, leaving behind many dead bodies and nine prisoners in Japanese hands.

The Makin episode furnishes another clear proof of the entirely different stuff of which the Japanese and American fighting men are made. Whereas Japanese soldiers are always ready to defend their position to the death, the Americans make no bones of surrendering to the enemy when they see no hope of victory. Whereas, with the Japanese, it is an unpardonable course of conduct to yield to the enemy in any circumstances, Americans feel no qualm of conscience in offering to surrender when, in their own light, they have done their best. Herein lies the fundamental difference between the two nations in their sense of devotion to the State. It is due to this remarkable trait in the Japanese character that the Japanese Forces are peerless in the world in valor and patriotism and that they have scored one splendid victory after another over the enemy in rapid succession on all fronts.

Another interesting fact which emerged from the Makin episode is that the inhabitants of the island cooperated with the Japanese garrison so wholeheartedly that they have won the gratitude of the latter. This fact incidentally bespeaks the benevolence and kindness with which the Japanese have been treating the islanders since they took possession of the island. Kindness begets kindness. The grateful islanders saw in the recent American invasion of their island the chance to repay the kindness which they had received at Japanese hands and accordingly helped the Japanese garrison in every possible way.

The American navy, of which the American people used to boast, has cut a very poor figure since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, having been defeated in every major sea battle so far fought. Impelled by the popular clamor for some better show of the American naval strength and by their own vexations over repeated defeats, the American naval leaders are bound to do something to recover their lost prestige and reputation. They are nevertheless aware of the impossibility of defeating the Japanese Navy in any regular sea battle, and consequently they will probably direct increasing attention to attacks on isolated islands under Japanese occupation which they may believe are somewhat vulnerable. Such attempts, if made, will, however, prove as unsuccessful as the invasion of Makin Island. Even where the Japanese garrison is numerically not strong, the fervid martial spirit of its members is enough to make up for what is wanting in numerical strength.

Confucian Revival

Amongst the various causes which contributed to arouse us (in the Meiji era) from this torpor of centuries may be mentioned, firstly, the Confucian revival of the Ming scholars, as reflected in the learning of the early Tokugawa period. The first Emperor of Ming who overthrew the Mongol dynasty in China was himself a Buddhist monk. Yet he considered the Neo-Confucianism of the Sung scholars—with its individualism based on Indian ideas—as dangerous to the unification of a grand Empire. He therefore discouraged this Neo-Confucianism, and sought also to sweep away the maze of Thibetan Tantrikism, which the Mongols had brought to China, before attempting the regeneration of the native political supremacy. Since Neo-Confucianism is Confucianism under Buddhist interpretation, this means that the Emperor tried to revert to pure Confucianism. Thus the Ming scholars returned to the Hang commentators, and an age of archaeological research was begun which attained its culmination in the gigantic works of the present Manchu dynasty under Kanhi and Kenliu. (Extract from "The Ideals of the East" by Kakuzo Okakura)

Ashikaga Artists

The Sung dynasty was a great age of art and art-criticism. But it required the artists of Ashikaga, representing the Indian trend of the Japanese mind released from Confusian formalism, to absorb the Zen idea in all its intensity and purity. They were all Zen priests, or laymen who lived almost like monks. The natural tendency of artistic form under this influence was pure, solemn, and full of simplicity.

The strong, high-toned drawing and coloring, and the delicate curves of Fujiwara and Kamakura, were now discarded for simple ink-sketches and a few bold lines—just as they discarded their graceful robes, assuming huge stiff trousers in their place—for the new idea was to divest art of foreign elements, and to make expression as simple and direct as possible. Ink-painting, an innovation begun at the close of the Kamakura period, now supersedes color in importance. (Extract from "The Ideals of the East" by Kakuzo Okakura)

Paintings by Sesshu and Sesson

A painting, which is a universe in itself, must conform to the laws that govern all existence. Composition is like the creation of the world, holding in itself the constructive laws that give it life. Thus a great work by Sesshu or Sesson is not a depictment of nature, but an essay on nature; to them there is neither high nor low, neither noble nor refined. A picture of the goddess Kwannon, or of Sakya, will be no more important a subject than a painting of a single flower or a spray of bamboo. Each stroke has its moment of life and death; all together assist to interpret an idea, which is life within life. (Extract from "The Ideals of The East" by Kakuzo Okakura)

A Year Ago Today

September 10, 1941

From the Files of Japan Times and Advertiser

To cement friendly relations between French Indo-China and Japan between whom a joint defense protocol was recently signed, the Japanese Government announced the establishment of an embassy at Hanoi and the appointment of Kenkichi Yoshizawa, former Foreign Minister as first ambassador.

The appointment of patient, affable Kenkichi Yoshizawa who is thoroughly versed in the problems of the southern regions was hailed in political circles of both countries as heralding a more closer understanding between nations which are destined to play significant roles in the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

In his new position, Mr. Yoshizawa will be assisted by Iwataro Uchiyama, former Minister to Argentina. Also acting as right-hand man to the busy diplomat Mr. Yoshizawa, will be Tanichiro Yoshida,

NEW ORDER IS BEING REALIZED RAPIDLY WITH WAR VICTORIES

Arrangements Have Been Made to Keep Greater East Asia Free From Contamination of Allied Influence

By RYO HASEGAWA
(From Dai-Toa Senshi)

Part VI

When the Imperial Rescript declaring war on the United States of America and the British Empire was graciously granted on December 8, 1941, our Imperial Armed Forces speedily opened military operations. Our diplomatic contingent too, in order not to disappoint the successful military operations, opened negotiation with the government of Thailand for the passage of Japanese troops through their territory and for the supplying of conveniences and facilities. Our request was immediately recognized by the Thailand government and the Japanese Forces were welcomed into their land.

Negotiation was also entered with French Indo-China, and with the Joint Defense Agreement of July 25, 1940, as a basis for a more closer Japan-French Indo-China military cooperation, a military agreement was concluded on that memorable day of December 8, at 8:30 p.m., between the Japanese Supreme Commander of Land and Sea Forces stationed in French Indo-China and the authorities of the Vichy government.

Furthermore, our ties with the governments of Germany and Italy were strengthened with their declaration of war against our common enemies and the signing of an Agreement on December 11 at Berlin among the Japanese Ambassador to Germany, Lieutenant-General Hiroshi Oshima, the German Foreign Minister, Joachim Ribbentrop and the Italian Ambassador to Germany, Dino Alfieri. The content of the Agreement was as follows:

Agreement

"In the inflexible determination not to lay down arms until the common war against the United States and the British Empire is successfully concluded, the Imperial Japanese Government, the German Government and the Italian Government have agreed upon the following stipulations.

"Article 1. Japan, Germany and Italy shall prosecute the war forced upon them by the United States of America and the British Empire with all forceful means at their command until it ends in their victory.

"Article 2. Japan, Germany and Italy pledge that, without complete understanding among themselves, they will not conclude armistice or peace with either the United States of America or the British Empire.

"Article 3. Japan, Germany and Italy shall, even after the termination of the war in their victory, cooperate most closely for the purpose of realizing a righteous new order in the meaning of the Tripartite Pact which they concluded on September 27, 1940.

"Article 4. The present Agreement shall come into effect on the date of its signature and shall remain in force as long as the Tripartite Pact of September 27, 1940 is in force. The High Contracting Parties shall, at an appropriate time before the expiration of the said period of validity, reach an understanding concerning the manner of subsequent cooperation provided in Article 3 of the present Agreement."

In commemoration of the conclusion of this new Agreement, the Fuehrer called the Reichstag in session the same day and after voicing the significance of the above Agreement, formally declared war on the United States. The Italian government also followed the same step and Benito Mussolini addressed a blood-stirring speech to the people of his country.

Japan-Thai Treaty

The next diplomatic bombshell which was hurled into the Anglo-American trenches was the Alliance concluded between the Japanese Ambassador to Thailand, Teiji Tsubokami and the Prime Minister of Thailand, Pibul Songgram, at Bangkok on December 21, 1941.

Meanwhile, President Roosevelt's message calling for a declaration of war against Japan was unnanimously passed in the Senate after 17 hours of deliberation and also the House after 13 hours by a vote of 388 to 1. Great Britain followed suit by formally declaring war on Japan on the same day.

No sooner had a state of war been declared when the picked units of the Japanese Imperial Army, Navy and Air Forces were mobilized. And on that eventful day, the mainstay of the American Pacific Fleet, anchored at Pearl Harbor, was attacked by our air forces and annihilated. Then on the 10th, in the battle off Malaya, the main force of the British Far Eastern Fleet comprising two capital-ships, the Prince of Wales and the Repulse, were sent to the bottom. The series of historic events which followed surprised the world.

Countries all over the world were dumbfounded at the series of Japanese military victories which followed the sea debacles at Pearl Harbor and off the Malayan Peninsula. The British Crown Colony of Hongkong was taken on December 26, Manila was occupied on January 2, 1942, and by January 31, the Japanese Forces were pounding at Johore Bharu, the back-door entrance of the British Far Eastern citadel, Singapore Island. With lightning speed, the Japanese Forces battered their way through the jungles of Malaya to reach Johore Bharu in exactly 55 days after war was declared. After only 15 days of full scale military operation on the British bastion, Singapore which was reputed to be impregnable, crumbled before the ceaseless onslaughts of the Japanese Armed Forces on February 15.

Pillar of British Empire

Singapore Island was one of the pillars of the British Empire which she was exceedingly proud of as well as the base for the British invasion of East Asia. It was also the pivotal point of the ABCD encirclement chain against our country. Its capitulation is significant not only from a military point of view but also toward the realization of the reconstruction of Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. It was such a terrific blow to the Anglo-Saxon nations that they have not as yet recovered their bearings.

Since by-gone days, there has been an old adage that "He who holds Singapore rules the Pacific." From this, one can readily understand the importance of the place. The fundamental reasons why the British government labored more than 10 years and expended a colossal sum of £100,000,000 to make Singapore Island one of the world's three greatest fortresses were to make it the base for future aggression into the Pacific; to defend India, their treasure chest; and to convert the Indian Ocean into a British lake. Now that this expensive fortress has fallen into Japanese hands, the following situation have been gradually evolved: the British encroachment toward the Pacific has been made impossible; Japan has obtained control of the Indian Ocean; the pressure on India has been greatly increased; the communication lines to Australia and England have been interrupted; and the innumerable suffering and privation of Great Britain increased.

Singapore was very important militarily as well as economically. Singapore was the center of the two sea routes to the British homeland: one from Singapore via India, the Red Sea, the Suez Canal, the Mediterranean and through the Gibraltar; the other, from Singapore via the Indian Ocean and around Capetown. Moreover, it was the port of call to India, Burma, the East Indies, China, Australia and the American continents. In the year 1938, the total tonnage of ships which called at Singapore was more than 16,000,000 gross registered tons. It occupied the 14th place on the list of world's 34 leading seaports, and it battled for first or second place as the busiest port of cargo-transfers.

British Possessions

From the Indian to the southwestern Pacific Ocean stretched the vast colonial domains of the British Empire, Malaya, Burma, India, Australia, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa and the Somaliland. And a vast sum of £1,200,000,000 is invested in the areas around the east Indian Ocean by the British. The foodstuffs which the British homeland must depend from East Asia and Australia are tea (95 per cent), cereals (85 per cent), and equally large quantities of beef, pork, mutton, butter, cheese, and sugar; among the raw materials she imports for her factories and mills are rubber (96 per cent), tungsten (80 per cent), cotton, chromium, manganese, mica, tin, lead, jute and oil. All these rich and vital materials produced in East Asia and the southwest Pacific were brought into Singapore for trans-shipment to the British Isles and the United States. It was truly a clearing house of exports and imports. Since the British have been driven out from this all-important port-fortress of Singapore Island and from the rich peninsula of Malaya, they have now been deprived of essential raw materials.

Like the English, the Americans also obtained their supply of raw rubber from Malaya and Burma, They imported close to 98 per cent of their rubber from these countries, 60 per cent of which was imported from Burma. Of the 81 per cent of East Asian tin imported by the United States, 70 per cent was supplied by Burma. Therefore, the economic repercussion suffered by the highly industrialized America is exceedingly severe.

Our country, which has hitherto been a "have not" nation, has now become a "have" nation. We are now in a position to apply effectively a counter economic-blockade against the United States and the British Empire. The occupation of strategic points in the southwest Pacific by the invincible Japanese Armed Forces has isolated Australia from England and America. The new Singapore Island or, more appropriate, Shonan Island is a cosmopolitan city of Asiatic peoples including Japanese, Chinese, Malayan, Hindus, Indonesians and others. The pages of its history, under British domination, has been blackened by years of ruthless exploitation by the British. But now in the city of Shonan, with Japan as the guiding leader of the New Order in East Asia, prosperity and pursuit of happiness will be enjoyed by each race and a way is rapidly being paved to construct a Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Tojo's Speech

Explaining the significance of the War of Greater East Asia at the Special Session of the 78th Diet, on December 16, Premier General Hideki Tojo stated, in part, as follows: "The present war against the United States and the British Empire is, in substance, a struggle between the maintenance of an old order and the construction of a new order in the international conditions. Therefore, the character of this present war seeks the liberation of Greater East Asia." Truly, the aim of this war is to liberate the nationals of Asia from hundreds of years of exploitation and subjugation suffered under the American, the British, and the Dutch rules. In order that the mutual prosperity can be enjoyed by the Asiatics in Asia, undivided cooperation is essential and a new order constructed on the basis of justice must be established.

To begin with, the idea of the New Order in East Asia evolves from the great spirit of "Hakko Ichiu" Its basis is like the family spirit which calls for mutual existence, prosperity, and assistance. It is in contradiction to the spirit of individualstic-materialism of free competition based on capitalism. This spirit of the west which permeated even into East Asia will be eradicated by the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. The influence of the Anglo-American capitalism will be swept out once and for all. In this respect, the War of Greater East Asia is a war for the liberation of the Asiatics in East Asia.

Allied Policy

The reason why the United States, Great Britain and the Netherlands sought overseas colonial possessions was not because of excessive population but was prompted from the greed to exploit the natural resources and thus enrich their own pockets. So they exploited the natives by armed coercion or sly practices and constantly fearing the awakening of the native resistance, adopted various measures to hold them in check and to retard the ascendancy to power of the natives.

The colonial rule of the above three western powers was founded on the policy of merciless capitalism. While the Americans, Englishmen and Dutchmen enjoyed prosperity and plenty, the natives of the colonies suffered from poverty and hunger. The best actual example of such a condition is a comparison between an Englishman and an Indian. If such a state of condition were to be left alone, some one billion people of Greater East Asia will forever be ruled and made merely vassals of the United States, Great Britain and the Netherlands. Moreover, those elements which fan and disturb the peace and harmony of relations between Asiatic countries, such as anti-Japanese movements and assistances, will not be tolerated by our country.

Thanks to the brilliant victories achieved by the Imperial Japanese Forces, the New Order in East Asia is rapidly approaching full realization.

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ECONOMIC ROLE OF PHILIPPINES IN GREATER EAST ASIA PROBED

Proper Leadership Is Needed in Fully Developing Archipelago to Meet Asiatic Needs

By KOSAKU OKAMOTO
(From the Gaiko Jiho)

In order to understand the economic set-up of the Philippine Islands, it may be advisable first to study briefly that which constitutes its economic background. The Philippines is a part of the Malayan Archipelago, the country itself being made up of a group of islands. It has an aggregate area of 296,000 square kilometers, with a population of 16,250,000, according to the census taken in 1938. It was under Spanish rule from the sixteenth century until the Spanish-American War in 1898 when the United States replaced the Spaniards. Since then it has become a part of the American territory, used as the latter's commercial and strategic outpost. Its indepedence, in the meantime, was recognized under the Tidings-McDuffee Bill adopted by American Congress in March, 1934, containing a proviso that it be granted in July, 1936. The final granting of this indepedence, has caused heated pros and cons throughout the Philippines and United States.

With such historical background, the development of the economics of the Philippines must invariably have developed like that of a typical colony. Certain it is that the country has been economically devoted to American interests. Agriculture has been conducted primarily with American capital. The development of other industries, however, has been generally neglected, for the country was able to depend upon America for her supply of necessities.

On the other hand, the Philippine exports were virtually absorbed by the United States. In 1900 only 11 per cent of Philippine's exports went to America. Gradually increasing, it reached 71 per cent in 1937. Against this the American exports to the Philippines were so insignificant that it amounted to but .04 per cent of the total American exports in 1900 and 3.2 per cent in 1937.

Not Important

From an economic standpoint, America did not attach much importance to the Philippines, for not only was she lacking in the kinds of materials which America needed but she lacked proper leadership in industrial and commercial developments. In 1901, however, when William Taft was the Commissioner of the Philippines, 25 per cent of her exports to America was permitted free of duty, gradually expanding to a straight free trade exclusively between the two countries in 1909. The idea was to encourage the export of raw materials from the Philippines to America, while the Philippines markets were to be aided by the influx of American goods.

During the recent years, America has imported the following goods from the Philippines: sugar, 50 per cent; coconut oil, 100 per cent; nuts, 80 per cent; tobacco, 90 per cent; and Manila hemp, 98 per cent.

Sugar, which constituted more than 50 per cent of America's total imports, constituted 99 per cent of Philippines total sugar production. About 1,900,000 people were engaged in various phases of its production, representing about 15 per cent of its total population. The total acreage under cultivation for its production was 640,000 acres, of which 175,000 acres were farmed by natives under their own methods, while the balance was run under the plantation system, apparently with American capital.

America can easily cover the loss of her sugar supply from the Philippines with the beet sugar she raises within her own country and with that which she imports from Cuba, where it is said American capital controls one half its total production. As for Philippine's other farm products, there was a growing tendency for America to attach less and less importance to them, while the necessity for American goods in the Philippine markets also began to dwindle.

Japan's Position

Leaving America's dependency on Philippine economy, which, with the War of Greater East Asia, tends to prove a powerful constituent in the establishment of the Co-Prosperity Sphere, let us consider Philippine's economic relations with Japan.

In the past, although Japan came second to the United States in Philippine trade, America practically took the lion's share. Where America took 76 per cent of the Philippine's exports, Japan took but 6 per cent, and where America's exports to the Philippines reached 67 per cent of the latter's imports Japan exported only 6 per cent. Thus before the Philippines had joined the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, there was a tendency toward marked discrepancy.

There are nine items of principal importance among Philippines total exports: cane sugar, coconut oil, Manila hemp, tobacco, embroideries, lumber, copra, and netting goods. These represent more than 90 per cent of her total exports. Primarily an agricultural country she supplies mostly raw materials and partly manufactured goods.

Her principal imports include: cotton manufactured goods, iron, steel, machinery, mineral oil, wheat flour, meats, milk products, dried salt fish, vegetables, and fruit. Of these, Japan is able to supply cotton textile, cotton yarn, knitted goods, rayon fabric, canned goods, coal, glass and glass wares, machinery, iron goods, paper, marine products, toys, personal ornaments, electric globes and accessories, and wheat.

Chinese Problem

In this connection, the existence of an anti-Japanese goods league in the Philippines, which was established by the overseas Chinese who control about 85 per cent of the Philippine economy, must not be overlooked. Although the Chinese have pledged to cooperate with Japan and to support the Co-Prosperity Sphere since the advent of the war, their attitude immediately preceding the commencement of the hostilities was extremely antagonistic. There is urgent need here for a thorough house-cleaning. While their promise of full cooperation may be taken at its face value, they must realize that they also are Asiatics, morally bound to support the movement not only from an economic, but from a political and cultural sense.

With the gradual improvement of Japan's trade of relations with the Philippines, it becomes necessary to see that the latter's exports will be suitably distributed among those who need them most in the Co-Prosperity Sphere. With the development of Philippine's exports, her purchasing power will also expand, entailing a general expansion of her own markets.

There are three problems, bearing on the status of the Philippine economy which must be considered if the above plan is to be accomplished: first, severance of all past economic relations with others, and the acceptance of the Philippines as an independent economic unit; second, continuance of the free trade which had been practised before the current war; third, acknowledgement as a member of the Co-Prosperity Sphere, to enter into special relationships with the others under Japan's leadership.

The first arises from the possibility of an economic blow visiting the domestic industry, say that of Japan, from the importation of the Philippine products. Without doubt, the Philippine sugar and coconut oil, if permitted, will appear on Japan's markets as competitors of her own products. Such a view, however plausible from the standpoint of protecting certain domestic industries, overlooks a broader scheme of things

Textile Trade

To illustrate and clarify this broader view, let us refer to Philippine's import of textile goods immediately preceding the war. Prior to 1935, hers was the principal market for the manufactured cotton goods from the United States. In those days America exported to the Philippines one-third of her manufactured cotton textiles, constituting 72 per cent of the latter's cotton goods imports. Since then, owing to Japan's advance to the Philippines, this percentage was cut down to 33 per cent. From the 68,000,000 square meters, which represented the American export of cotton goods in 1933, it was reduced to 35,000,000 square meters in 1935. Japan's exports to the Philippines, on the other hand, which totaled 24,000,000 square meters in 1933, leaped up to 72,000,000 square meters in 1935, showing clearly that as long as there was no unnatural interference from America, the Philippines presented an ideal market for the advance of Japanese goods.

In the case of vegetable oil, also, which is essential for the manufacture of soap, losses on Japanese markets from the importation of the oil may be easily set off by obtaining markets for her soap in the Philippines.

All in all, to acknowledge the Philippines as an independent economic unit would lay the way open to future difficulties in Japan's exports with that country. And her exporters, who expect to handle a vast quantity of goods in their dealings with the Philippines, wish no tariff set up against her goods.

The second problem, concerning the question of the maintenance of free trade, the like of which is found almost nowhere else in the world today, seems to be more feasible for the promotion of the Co-Prosperity Sphere. Though free trade in the Co-Prosperity Sphere is highly desirable, the specialization of some industries in some parts of the Sphere caused by differences in production costs in the different countries, will of necessity occur. It is by ignoring minor inconveniences, entailing production costs,

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